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The MARCH of the NATIONS

During the vacation of Rufus Steele this column is being written by members of the Monitor staff.

Airplane May Be Peace Dove

"America"—Song or Ideal?

Lausanne Hopes in Herriot

Books Make Whole World Kin

Dirigible Travel Looms Near

RETURNING to America from her successful transatlantic flight, Amelia Earhart Putnam brings the message that regular air travel between Europe and America is inevitable, but that strides must be made in airplane building before it can come. Easier routes have no appeal to her. She believes that the development of transatlantic flying should progress by overcoming obstacles rather than going around them—a rule which has other than aeronautical application. Thus the world spins closer to another question of international scope. What nation will become "mistress of the air"? Will the air be divided like ancient Gaul? Or will a growing international-mindness lead to "freedom of the air" and thus turn the airplane into a dove of peace?

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¶ Washington besiegers lift their voices in the strains of "America" when the bonus bill, passed by the House, meets defeat at the hands of the Senate. The soldiers and sailors who have been trying to intimidate Congress, by a peaceful invasion of the city, into granting bonus payments 13 years before they are due, at last add dignity to their proceedings by maintaining a calm front in the face of defeat. Their last hope of victory quashed when the Senate, in addition to defeating the bonus, votes to table a motion to reconsider the measure, they do not give way to recriminations, but reaffirm their loyalty to the flag by singing "America." And now they have two courses open. They may put their valuable man power, moral power, and vote power on the march for that "America" they glorify; or they may remain in Washington as mendicants and malcontents and give to their fellow countrymen the impression that, to the bonus army "America" is merely a song.

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¶ Lausanne pauses. It moved with such speed in effecting a moratorium on reparations and inter-European debts for the duration of the conference that it feels a breathing space is in order. But the delegates are not idle. Edouard Herriot, the French Premier, has returned to Paris, where he is faced with the problem of winning the divergent viewpoints toward the reparations conference plan. This is not easy. The Left is for complete cancellation of debts, the Right unyielding on France's traditional claims. All the powers of persuasion at the command of M. Herriot will be employed, so that the progress at Lausanne may not be impeded.

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¶ Johannesburg, S. Af., develops into a catch-basin for books on the Dark Continent. The Gubbins library of Africana at the Witwatersrand University was reduced to ashes, but the glow of its flames hardly dies down when books begin pouring in from all parts of the world to replace those lost. More than 10,000 volumes, fully half of which came as gifts, have found their way to the custodian and offers of more are being received from many countries. To see a valuable library restored is a pleasant thing; but to see further evidence that intelligent ideas, as expressed in books, have no nationality, know no racial boundaries, need no treaties, seek no selfish ends, and are recognized as world property—ah, that furnishes food for thought.

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¶ Regular transoceanic dirigible travel moves one step nearer with the approval by the House at Washington of the Crosser airship bill providing for mail contracts for dirigibles at special rates. With a certain amount of revenue assured by mail traffic, a dirigible line can start business assured that this will carry them with limited passenger and express traffic until this latter has become well developed. Many an ocean line gets by today solely because of the mail income. Subsidy though this system may be, it seems justified in the ultimate return it must bring to the United States in giving it a leading position in the air shipping lanes of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. As the famous Yankee clipper ships, setting the style in fast ocean travel, sailed forth from the United States for the far corners of the globe in the days of wooden ships and iron men, so tomorrow fleets of great dirigibles, bearing the American flag, may shuttle back and forth, making the Atlantic but two days wide, and drawing nations nearer in space and in understanding.

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¶ Quebec farmers are wondering just what to make of the statement of a visiting English educationist, Dr. W. B. Curry, that the art of milking a cow is more important in the education of a child than learning to memorize Greek conjunctions. They never had any doubts on the subject . . . at least that is to be concluded from the general impression conveyed. But to have a distinguished educationist say it . . . And milk selling at zero prices. Evidently art is lost unless it finds recognition—if it's only in a milk pail!

Chinese to Build 100-House Villages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking

TEN rules for a systematic construction of villages in the northwest have been issued by the Suiyuan Provincial Government. The plan will cover a period of four years.

Five persons will be elected as a construction committee for each village to be constructed. Each village will be limited to 100 houses. The first year will be devoted to the building of homes and barns; the second year to the village walls and streets; the third year to the building of government buildings, and the fourth year to public buildings, schools, amusement places, and parks.

Each village will be constructed according to a definite plan. Each house owner must pay $30 Mexican to the village committee, or may pay in terms of labor.

Lone Mariner Finds 'Folks' All Same Kind

Lack of Understanding Is Trouble With World, Miles Asserts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 18—The trouble with the world is that people do not understand that "the people in other countries are the same kind of folks," is the conclusion of Mr. Edward Miles, a tanned and weather-beaten mariner who has just completed a sail through the Seven Seas to find out what the matter was.

Mr. Miles was his own shipbuilder, captain, crew and passenger list, and his 37-foot schooner, The Sturdy II, has anchored at a hundred ports the while the ship's master penetrated the interior towns and villages to "have a look at the real people."

Yesterday he tacked here carefully to the government pier on Staten Island and said he had returned to the United States a happy man because he had found for himself that there was more good than bad in any nation one could name and that the only trouble with the blow-hards and the hot-air merchants is that they make a lot of noise. The wrong kind of tourist, he said, has made the common people of nations think that a different order of persons lives in other countries, and he thinks the problems of statesman and politicians would dissolve in thin air if only great numbers of sensible people would travel.

Mr. Miles built the Sturdy I four years ago to cruise the world in an easterly direction, alone and self-financed. He took her out of the port of New York on Aug. 29, 1928. Everything was as shipshape and gay as an Irishman's chanty until he reached the Red Sea when the schooner caught fire and Captain Miles had to make off in a rowboat to the lighthouse on Raf Rifa.

Then he hurried home and built the twin boat Sturdy II, and with her he has navigated all the waters of the East—Port Tewfik, Port Sudan, Aden, Ceylon, Penang and Singapore, up the east coast of the Orient to Harbin, and thence the width of the Pacific to San Francisco, with an extra cruise for the Philippines.

Then down the American coast to the Panama Canal, and in the Caribbean his determination to end the trip as he had begun it, the only one aboard, was badly shaken if not abandoned. The lone mariner found romance in Mexico City and there married Miss Eda Kirschbaum, a young lady from Austria, who naturally wished to join her husband on the last lap of his cruise. It ended with Mrs. Miles coming to New York by rail to await her navigating husband's arrival.

Brother members of the Pilgrim Yacht Club, Brooklyn, ran up the flag and waved some extra ones, tooted horns and rang bells when the sails of the Sturdy II hove into sight off Gravesend Bay yesterday. The estimate for the four years is 100,000 miles for the capain skipper and 32,000 for the two schooners.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 12
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
The Home Forum 5
Supply [With French Translation]
Book Reviews and Literary News 6
Educational 7
Home Building, Gardens, Architecture 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques 9
News of Art, Music and the Theater 12
Radio Programs 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

THINGS PRESENT

A boy confesses to his father: "Nothing that you or anyone else ever said helped me so much to do right as when you told me—." You'll have to look up the rest of it in "Having Faith in the Child" on the Educational page. Don't deprive yourself of a single word in this article!

A new line of thought—and, possibly, work—may unfold to some who read "Artist-Designers in Industry" on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

For evidence that our readers can express themselves about as well as our special writers, have a look at "My Garden Hobby," a regular feature on the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The seven successive issues beginning Monday will contain entertaining interviews with magazine editors, written by Miss Janet Mabie. Six of the seven, incidentally, edit women's magazines—and six of the seven are men.

Monday, of course, brings the regular Children's page.

Hoover Urges Furlough Plan To Overcome Budget Deficit

President Issues Statement in Answer to Senate Resolution Asking for Specific Suggestions as to Where Economies Can Be Made

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 18—Approval of the furlough plan for federal employees and of further emergency reorganization powers for the President was urged upon Congress yesterday by President Hoover as means of meeting the persistent deficit in the budget.

The President made his recommendations in answer to a resolution passed by the Senate a few days ago on motion of Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, calling upon him to make specific suggestions as to where further economies could be made.

Implying that a 10 per cent pay cut such as the House passed never will obtain the approval of the Senate, Mr. Hoover declared that the furlough plan will produce a larger saving in expenditures in federal employment than any other plan which is likely to pass Congress. He again pointed to the wider importance of the plan in indicating a willingness of the Government to coöperate in a movement for shortening working hours with a view to employing the maximum number of people.

Senate and House conferees, however, ended their sessions with a deadlock on the furlough plan. They planned to lay before the two houses of Congress today a report stating agreement on all points except the furlough provision.

The report first will be considered by the House where a motion will be in order instructing the conferees regarding further negotiations on the furlough scheme which house conferees up to this time have been bound to oppose.

The remainder of the deficit could be drastically reduced if not entirely eliminated if Congress would grant to the President liberal powers to reorganize the federal departments and agencies, Mr. Hoover believes. Such a program was submitted to the Senate by the special economy committee but the powers were very much reduced by action taken on the floor. This part of the economy bill the President earnestly hopes to see restored.

President Hoover's statement follows:

I am in hopes that the conferees and the Congress will find it possible to accept the so-called furlough plan for dealing with federal employees. It is, in reality, the five-day week applied to the Government.

It will produce a larger saving in expenditures in federal employment than any other plan which is likely to pass the Congress. The objection that it permits of discrimination has been met by the proposal that the few employees receiving over $1200 a year to whom it might not be applied shall take an 8 1-3 per cent

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

HIGH MARK MEN OF YALE FOUND LOW IN EARNING

Survey Shows Student in Outside Activities Does Better Than 'Grind'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18—It is ultimately more profitable for the college student to engage in sports, dramatics and other extracurricular activities than it is for him to grind away at getting high marks, according to the results of a study made by the Yale department of personnel study and the Yale graduate placement bureau of New York, made public today. The investigation is part of Yale's research program of collecting information about business and professional occupations, the first being considered in this study.

The study, based on the record of the Yale class of 1926, shows that the men of high merits are earning less than the men who made low grades, but who were prominent in outside activities. A previous analysis indicated that the average salary of Yale men of the class of 1926, four years after graduation, was $3000 a year.

"Salary was chosen as the most readily obtainable measure of success in business since graduation," the report stated. "Those men who went into family businesses were excluded as being nonrepresentative of their general occupations. Each graduate was rated as high, medium or low, on each of the following bases: Salary in his own occupation; degree of undergraduate achievement in extracurriculum activities; scholastic grades in college, and intelligence test score at entrance into college.

"A majority of those graduates outstanding in extracurriculum activities during their college course have since achieved the largest measure of material success. On the other hand, for the group studied, there seems to be a negative correlation between scholastic success and subsequent salary, and likewise an inverse correspondence between salary and intelligence test score.

"There also appears to be an inverse relationship between scholastic and extracurricular achievement and likewise, although to a lesser degree, an inverse relationship between so-called 'native intelligence,' as measured by a mental alertness test, and extracurricular achievement. Between intelligence test scores and scholastic grades there is, as might be expected, a reasonably high correlation.

"Over half those with high extracurriculum achievement are in the high salary group while only one-tenth are in the low salary class. This compares with the respective representation, among the present high-salaried group, of a third of those who excelled scholastically in college, and of only a quarter who received the highest mental test ratings at entrance."

DRY LEADERS AWAIT ACTION BY DEMOCRATS

Attitude on G. O. P. Plank Is Said to Be Not Yet Defined

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 18—General refusal of Republican officials on their return to discuss the prohibition plank inserted in their platform in Chicago this week indicates that they intend to submerge the wet and dry issue during the campaign under economic accomplishments.

Meanwhile, dry leaders outside of the party were waiting to see what sort of a plank the Democratic convention adopts before placing their support. Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, issued a formal statement, analyzing the Republican plank, but explained that he would reserve all further comment until after the Democratic convention.

The Rev. William F. McDowell, retired Methodist bishop and former head of the board of temperance prohibition and public morals, after a call on President Hoover, stated that he saw no reason for launching a third party.

Two outstanding facts about the Republican plank were pointed out by Bishop Cannon.

"First," he said, "the convention does not pledge any nominees of the party to follow any specific course. It does advise that a certain definite action be taken by Congress which will submit to the people the question of the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment or the adoption of a proposed substitute. It does not declare any preference as between the Eighteenth Amendment and the substitute proposed.

"The second outstanding fact is that this question of the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment or the substitution of the proposed amendment automatically become an issue in the fall senatorial and congressional elections as only Congress can decide whether it will submit any resolution and, if so, what shall be the exact terms of the resolution to be submitted."

Bonus Payment Lost in Senate Vote; 'Army' Reported Departing for Homes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 18—The soldiers' bonus bill was defeated, 62 to 18, in the Senate yesterday and the measure calling for the immediate payment of $2,400,000,000 to the veterans of the World War is now definitely out of the way.

Police report discouraged members of the "Bonus Army" are straggling homeward, while veteran leaders say but a few have left to recruit new men from other cities. Soon, after daylight this morning, however, roads leading out of the capital were dotted with veterans and police expect to move more than 1000 out by truck today.

That the bill called for relief to but a small portion of the nation's unemployed was in a large measure one cause for its rejection. Equally forceful was the argument, backed up with statistics, that 827,000 veterans had not even sought loans on the war compensation certificates due in 1945. Also, it was pointed out that not much more than a year ago the veterans of the "Bonus Army," and thousands of others throughout the country, sought and obtained loans, and spent the money, and that now they demanded more.

In the final plea for the passage of the bill he had favored and worked for, Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma declared that the adoption of the measure meant lower taxes.

He explained that since an increased circulation of currency was required to restore prosperity, and since the Federal Reserve Banks, even through purchasing $900,000,000 of government bonds and turning the money into the national banks, had brought about only a reduction of currency in circulation of $190,000,000, but one method remained to "restore jobs and end salary reduction." That method, he said, was the injection of $2,400,000,000 bonus money into the channels of business.

A few minutes after rejecting the measure, the Senate administered the final blow by tabling a motion to reconsider its action. Under the rules, only one such motion can be made.

This move was engineered by two Administration leaders, Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania and Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire. The former moved reconsideration and the latter that the motion be tabled. By a 44-to-26 vote the Senate definitely determined President Hoover would have no opportunity of exercising the veto he had promised if the legislation reached him.

Notice that the fight would be continued had been given earlier by Senator John H. Bankhead (D.) of Alabama, and Senator Thomas, but the parliamentary maneuver thwarted their plans. They had changed their vote from "aye" to "no" so they could move reconsideration at a later date.

Mexico to Boost Public Confidence

MEXICO CITY, June 18 (AP)—President Ortiz Rubio telegraphed all Mexico's state governors today asking them to use their influence to halt or modify any legislation which would "increase the public inquietude and lack of confidence."

The President said the Federal Government recently had observed "legislation in some states of a socialistic and anti-constitutional tendency which had caused lack of confidence and inquietude and damaged Mexico's internal and foreign credit."

The reference was taken to be to the expropriation laws recently passed in the states of Vera Cruz, Hidalgo and Michoacan, which gave the governments power to take over any private property for public use.

OCEAN AIR LINES INEVITABLE, SAYS MRS. PUTNAM

Flier Declares, 'Overcome Obstacles Rather Than Go Around Them'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Regular commercial transatlantic air travel is inevitable."

The proof of this statement, made by Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, in an interview at the American Embassy shortly after her arrival in London, is to be found in the fact that at the time of her first flight she was about the one hundred and thirtieth person to cross the Atlantic Ocean by air, while in the short time since then the number has reached approximately 1533.

But though commercial transoceanic air travel is inevitable, "there must be improvements and developments in the airplanes or airships before it can come," was Mrs. Putnam's conclusion.

"We must not think of transatlantic air travel in terms of planes and airships of today, but in terms of the transatlantic commercial plane that will be developed." Two chief factors—speed and cost—will influence the development of transatlantic commercial travel, Mrs. Putnam believes. "These two factors will largely determine whether airships of the Zeppelin type or airplanes will be the transatlantic commercial vehicle of the future," she said.

"Patronage Will Be There"

"When we can give the public reliable transatlantic air service," Mrs. Putnam stated, "the patronage will be there all right. I believe that transatlantic air travel will sometime be as regular and reliable as railroad traffic today." There are a number of persons who have flown across the ocean, Mrs. Putnam pointed out, "not for the adventure, but simply because they were in a hurry to get across. All those who fly across are making an invisible pathway and adding to the knowledge of transoceanic flying which will make commercial transatlantic flying possible."

Discussing the more circuitous routes which require less flying over open water, such as the south Atlantic route and particularly the arctic route via Greenland and Iceland, Mrs. Putnam said, "I have not made a detailed study of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Wealth Located In Mass of Iron Hurled From Sky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

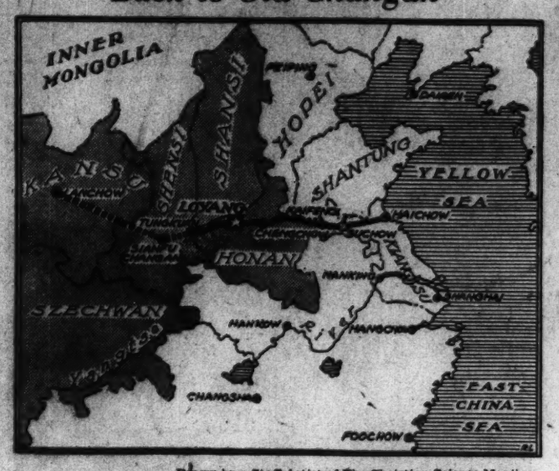
PHOENIX, Ariz.—After 30 years of intermittent exploratory work, persistent man at last appears to have definitely located the wealth of Meteor Mountain. This treasure is within a mass of iron that plunged from the skies 50,000 years ago, more or less, according to astronomical estimate.

Fragments that strewed the sandstone plain for 20 miles around have been collected by the ton, and one or more may be found in almost any large museum in the world. The composition is uniform comprised of purest iron to the extent of 92 per cent of weight. But the remaining 8 per cent is mainly nickel, though also present are the much more valuable platinum and iridium, with admixture of microscopic diamonds of no apparent worth.

On the basis of the size of the hole it made, there has been computation that the celestial thunderbolt had a weight of 5,000,000 tons. For nickel value alone, the material samples $50 a ton. So here, in these decadent days of copper and silver, lies an appealing prospect to the sturdy men whose part it is to search the earth for metallic stores.

From an airplane, the crater has strong resemblance to a lunar volcanic vent, its width 4200 feet and its rock rim strata uptilted and shattered. Through the centuries it has been filling till the depth of the bowl is only 600 feet.

Back to Old Changan



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

MAKING OVER CHINA'S GEOGRAPHY

Shaded Portion Shows Interior Territory to Be Developed Under New Project, as Being Less Liable to Attack by Japanese Than Coastal Regions. The Line of the Lunghai Railway Is Indicated Going Directly East-West, With the Proposed Extension to Sianfu, or Changan—Old Capital, Once More Contemplated as the Nation's First City—and on to Lanchow, Shown by Dotted Line. The Railway Passes Through Loyang, Used as Capital Since the Japanese Attack on Shanghai.

CHILEAN NAVY ASKS POST IN NEW CABINET

Davila's Junta Completed With Swearing In of Cardenas

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 18 (AP)—The Chilean Navy, which had a part in the counter-revolt that yesterday placed a new junta under Señor Carlos Davila in power, presented a demand for its own autonomy to the new Government today.

The navy asked three things—its return to its former place in the Cabinet, with its own minister, instead of being under the Ministry of National Defense; the right to have its own air force; and that elections be held to choose a new President as soon as convenient.

The new junta was completed last night when Señor Nolasco Cardenas, a former deputy, was sworn in as a member.

The Cabinet also was completed.

Señor Arturo Merino Benitez, new chief of the air force, said today that former President Ibañez, once known as Chile's dictator, and ousted nearly a year ago, would have no part in the new Government, although he might be permitted to return from exile and live in Chile as a private citizen.

The military coup which again put Señor Davila at the head of the Socialist junta was the latest of kaleidoscopic changes which have occurred since President Montero was overthrown by Señor Davila and Col. Marmaduke Grove, head of the Chilean air service, two weeks ago.

Colonel Grove in turn ousted Señor Davila for his moderate Socialist powers, but last night before he got a chance to divert the Government into his own channels he was captured in a coup by army leaders supporting Señor Davila.

The military said they did not approve of "Communists" and marched on the Presidential Palace, where after some delay they apprehended Colonel Grove.

Cliff Cave Offers Roof to Homeless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—There are still cliff dwellers, though their mode of existence is less a matter of interest to archæologists than to the police. Moreover, their habitation has not been laboriously built on its inaccessible site to forestall the assaults of enemies but was left ready for human occupany by the action of elemental forces.

The "dwelling" is a natural cave in the lava rock walls that guard Rock Creek Canyon—a great gash in the earth that cuts through the townsite of Twin Falls. Halfway up the rocky wall, the cavern, black with the smoke of many camp fires, offers its shelter to those who are homeless—and their number does not grow less.

It became the rendezvous for the knights of the road who penetrated so far from the usual transcontinental route. But the sun warmed the cave in the winter, for its mouth is toward the south; water flowed in the creek a few feet below; wood was found in abundance, and in a land so rich with farm products, food was not hard to come by. So, through the mysterious word-of-mouth advertising of the order, the spot became favorably known as both a summer and a winter resort.

The camp equipment may be crude, and most of it comes from the city dump, but it answers the purpose for cooking and laundry. During the "season," the population of the resort overflows the accommodations offered by the cave, and rows of camp fires dot the course of the creek for two miles or more.

STATE FOREST ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A tract of approximately 5000 acres has been accepted by Gov. B. M. Miller as a state forest as a gift from the Jackson Lumber Company, Lockhard Ala., according to announcement by Mr. John H. Peach, legal advisor to the Governor. The land is in the western part of Geneva County, and will be devoted to experimental purposes.

CHINA TO SHIFT TRADE CENTER INTO INTERIOR

Changan in Northwest to Be Center of Big Newly Developed Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—The Chinese Government has decided to move the manufacturing and commercial center of China from the coast to the northwestern section of the country. Plans have been made for an extensive railway and highway building program in the heretofore undeveloped and sparsely populated provinces in China proper, including Shensi, Shansi, Szechwan, Kansu and Honan.

This step was taken because the Chinese officials realize that the northeastern provinces (Manchuria) are liable to be threatened by the Japanese for a long time to come and the Yangtse Valley region is likely to be menaced by foreign gunboats and airplanes. The removal to the interior will leave the commercial and manufacturing life of the country unhampered and free from foreign invasions.

The first plan calls for the extension of the Lunghai Railway, which is the most important east-west line in China proper. It connects a number of important cities in three provinces and will reach Changan in Shensi, where the Chinese officials plan to establish the permanent capital of China. Feeding lines will be built along this line from the various towns and cities in this section.

The Eurasia Aviation company, a Chinese-German private organization has mapped out a new air route to this section. The new line will start from Shanghai, passing through Nanking, Chengchow, Changan into Chinese Turkestan. Negotiations have been made with a German company to finance a steel factory, which will cost $200,000,000 Mexican.

One-fourth of China's population, approximately, is centered in this section, but only one-third of the land is cultivated. The industry is backward and this has accounted for the rapid decline in the importance this section has played in modern Chinese history.

Although there has been no definite estimate as to the natural resources here, it is generally believed that there is a great future for developments. Shansi is reputedly the richest province in coal, and other provinces here have already produced large quantities of iron and ore. The main agricultural products are cotton, rice, Indian corn, beans, millet and other vegetables. Cattle industry has also played an important part in the past. Large quantities of hides and furs come from this district.

Argentina to Start Big Road Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 18—One of the biggest road-building programs ever undertaken in South America is about to be launched in Argentina, according to the Argentine Information Bureau here today.

The Government, the announcement says, has submitted to the Congress the draft of a national roads law, and as soon as this legislation is enacted, construction work will begin. According to the proposed law, a central administrative body of five members is to be appointed by the Government and the Senate and will have power to make contracts and agreements with provincial and municipal authorities to carry forward the program.

The cost for an accumulative road fund will be derived from taxes, bond issues and budget appropriations, with a tax of five centavos a liter on gasoline and 10 centavos a kilogram on oil. Yields from fines and private contributions, a budget appropriation of at least 5,000,000 pesos a year and bond issues are to go into the fund.

LINER CHAMPLAIN SAILS

HAVRE, France June 18 (AP)—The new French liner Champlain sailed today on her maiden voyage to New York.

DEBT PLANS LINK EUROPE AND AMERICA

Herriot Returns to Paris to Strengthen Support of Foreign Policy

MUST RECONCILE OPPOSING CAMPS

France Looks to United States for Ultimate Disposal of Relief Program

Decision of the Lausanne conference to seek a final and definite solution of the reparations question and action by the American House of Representatives in indorsing the proposal for an international economic gathering link Europe and the United States in a determined effort to restore world trade.

Opinion in France, divided on moderation and resistance regarding Germany's demand for relief from the burden of reparations, is agreed in finding in cancellation or drastic reduction of war debts owed to the United States the crux of the world program for economic relief.

The action taken at Washington indorses the stand of President Hoover and the United States in favor of an international conference to remove the barriers preventing the return of prosperity in the marts of the nations.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., June 18—In an attempt to facilitate solution of what is likely to be one of its most difficult problems, namely, the stability of the French Government, the Reparations Conference is taking a long week-end suspension, so that the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, may return to Paris.

The radical leader's position is admittedly precarious, for he finds himself between two fires. The Left wishes him to proceed to complete debt cancellation and attempts to penalize any deviation from its desires. The Right Opposition resents any relaxation of France's traditional claims, and sees in M. Herriot's agreement to yesterday's "baby moratorium" and pledge to work out a final settlement at Lausanne a renunciation of French rights.

M. Herriot, faced with the constant preoccupation of conciliating these two opposite positions, naturally finds his situation far from comfortable.

Herriot Returns Home

Therefore he took the train to Paris last night to mend his political fences in an attempt to check press criticism of yesterday's development and finally to develop what will be France's definite policy. No one knows in exactly which direction the Herriot Cabinet will evolve, probably M. Herriot least of all.

It is increasingly clear that the French electors wished a strong evolution toward liberalism. But in translating their mandate M. Herriot must remember M. André Tardieu and his powerful allies. Therefore French policy is in a state of flux and likely to remain there for some time.

The conference must proceed slowly with M. Herriot coaxing his opposition along every step of the way in whichever direction he turns. If the conference doesn't see a traditional downfall of the French Cabinet amid its most important deliberations, it will feel fortunate. The other delegations, patiently attempting to assist the French Premier, refrained from meetings today.

Chancellor's Critics Disarmed

Last night M. Herriot and the German Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, both received the world press and in unconcerted but almost identic terms expressed gratification at the conference's successful beginning. Captain von Papen reflected the enormous advantage he possesses over his predecessors, Dr. Heinrich Bruening and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, in that being a Nationalist he does not have to prove in public speeches and declarations that he is a good patriot. The Berlin Chancellor's critics are disarmed and therefore he can be genial and conciliatory.

At any rate, Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot both welcome his attitude and find him a good collaborator. In a trilingual address Captain von Papen begged the press to assist the conference in "taking the quarters of world confidence by storm."

M. Herriot, too, expressed extreme pleasure at the conference's good start, but seemed ill at ease, clearly revealing his own political preoccupations. Yet as a rough and ready politician he appeared glad to tackle the parliamentary tangle.

Britain Awaits Developments

Mr. MacDonald and the British ministers here are taking things easy, for they feel Britain has given the conference a strong lead and they are assured of united national support for their cancellation policy.

Nevertheless, London's spokesmen are not advancing cancellation as a program, however much they believe in it as a policy. They with to assist M. Herriot to the utmost and at the same time keep the Disarmament Conference going preparatory to a final attempt to convince Washing-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

NEW YORK LIGHT GROUP DECLARED VIOLATING LAWS

State Board Announces Its Findings on Gas and Electric System

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—In announcing the results of its investigations of practices and accounts of the operating companies of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, the Public Service Commission said yesterday it had found the "letter as well as the spirit of the public service law has been violated."

The commission's investigations dealt principally with the charges and payments for managerial, engineering, accounting and other "services" made to the operating companies controlled by the Associated System by affiliated nonutility service companies and corporations, and the relationship between the operaing utilities and the so-called service companies.

In its report, the commission disclosed that during 1930 and 1931 the New York operating utilities of the Associated System were charged a total of $7,708,906.54 by nine affiliated service companies for "services," and "system" expenses, as follows:

W. S. Barstow and Company, $1,195,585.75; Utility Management Corporation, $2,016,606.18; Utility Purchasing and Supply Corporation, $207,434.96; expenses of those three companies, $421,414.44; Public Utilities Appliance Corporation, $1,381,731.94; "System" expenses, $1,214,080.93; H. C. Hopson & Co., Inc., $449,716.37; Daniel Starch and Staff, $123,322.65; Midstate Fuel Corporation, $696,013.32.

"These transactions," the report held, "are improper and not in the public interest."

The operating companies of the Associated Gas and Electric System, on which the commission's order will be served, are: New York State Electric and Gas Corporation; Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company, New York Central Electric Corporation, Gas and Electric Company, Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, Staten Island Edison Corporation, Owego Gas Corporation, Federal New York Company, Inc., Brockport Gas Light Company, Lake Ontario Power Corporation, Patchogue Electric Light Company, and the Long Island Water Corporation.

Company Answers Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—At the office of the Associated Gas & Electric Company it was said that the publicity given out by the Public Service Commission was not unexpected. "The recent agitation against holding companies and the vigorous attempts to make the public utilities a leading political issue, "the company says, "have led the commission to condemn contracts for management, construction and other services—always regarded by the industry and by previous public service commissions, and recently recognized by the New York Legislature as legal and proper—without any consideration whatsoever of the character or value of the services rendered or the reasonableness of the charges, and regardless of the fact that the payments were made in most cases under contracts over which the commission has no jurisdiction. No complaint of diversion of operating funds can fairly be made without proof of unreasonable charges, and upon this subject no evidence was before the commission."

EVENTS TONIGHT

All field day, Milton Post, American Legion, Brook Road Playground, all evening.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"A Nous la Liberté," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture by Mr. C. Buschmann, African traveler, trader, explorer and lecturer, on "The Charm of West Africa," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily 9 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Bunker Hill Day parade, postponed from Friday, Charlestown, 3.

EVENTS MONDAY

Eleventh general convention, American Guild of Organists, registration, Hotel Statler, 4.

Curry School of Expression: Lecture on "a Comparison of American and English Methods in Play Production," first of three talks on "Drama and Speech," by Miss Olivia Hobgood of Wellesley College faculty, 12.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Exposition of Indian Tribal arts; woodcuts of the Far East; silver by John Coney; British etchings, 1650-1850; engravings by Jean Duvet; Daumier lithographs; prints by Goya.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—"Interiors of Tomorrow," an exhibition of models in miniature of modern rooms arranged as an unemployment benefit exhibition by the Boston Society of Architects. Through June 18 (Amission charged.)

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Original sketches of early nineteenth century English actors and audiences, by J. W. Gear.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Elliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Century American Paintings from Daughty to Twachtman.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Off for Arctic Scenes



The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. MARIE PEARY STAFFORD, Explorer's Daughter, and Her Sons, EDWARD PEARY STAFFORD and PEARY DIEBITSCH STAFFORD.

Peary Shaft in Greenland To Mark Arctic Adventures

Admiral's Daughter and Two Grandsons Leave on Morrissey for Cape York—Memorial 60 Feet High to Stand on Promontory

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 18—Mrs. Marie Ahnighito Peary Stafford, the "snow baby" of Admiral Robert E. Peary's third expedition to the land of the aurora borealis, with her sons, Edward Peary and Peary Diebitsch, has started on her seventh trip to the arctic to supervise the erection of a monument at Cape York, Greenland, in memory of the discoverer of the North Pole.

The sturdy little schooner Morrissey, commanded by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who offered his services for the expedition as a tribute to the leader he served faithfully for many years, cast off from a pier in West Brighton, Staten Island, today and headed north toward the chilly areas which Mrs. Stafford remembers as the chief preoccupation of her childhood.

"It seemed as if we talked of nothing but the arctic in our home when I was a child," Mrs. Stafford told a Monitor correspondent in an interview before she left here. "It is delightful to be going there again. I could have wished for nothing more wonderful for the boys than to have this trip."

Short Stay in Newfoundland

The Morrissey will reach Cape York about July 15, and will make a short stop at Brigus, Newfoundland, to pick up masons who will erect the monument, Mrs. Stafford said. The schooner is manned by men who knew Admiral Peary personally. Many of them served him during his arctic expeditions. Captain Bartlett was the skipper of the Roosevelt, which took the party to Greenland when Peary reached the Pole. His loyal service to Peary won him the distinction of being chosen to walk with the leader to within 125 miles of the Pole.

The monument will be a 60-foot shaft of native stone erected on a promontory that stands 1500 feet above sea level. The shaft will be three sided, with one angle pointing to the north and a large white marble letter P—for Peary and the Pole—on the adjacent plane on each side. A spear of noncorrosive steel will crown the top of the shaft and will catch the rays of the midnight sun and act as a beacon for travelers by sea and air.

The monument, which was designed by Admiral Peary himself, will contain a tablet at its base with an inscription describing its purpose and bearing the names of other members of the expedition and of persons who contributed to it.

Mrs. Stafford said she hoped the monument would be dedicated on Sept. 6, the anniversary of the day that news of Peary's successful trip to the pole reached the world. Captain Bartlett is to lay the corner stone of the monument, she said, and simple ceremonies will mark its dedication.

Eskimos Were Peary's Friends

A small group of beehive-shaped white stone houses—the winter homes of the Eskimos of Cape York—occupy the territory near the site of the proposed monument. It was Eskimos of North Greenland who helped Peary in his expeditions and many of them were his personal friends.

Cape York has a special significance for Mrs. Stafford and her mother, Mrs. Josephine Diebitsch Peary, because that was the point to which their letters to Admiral Peary were sent during his long absence from home.

Their mail was sent by whalers from Dundee, Scot., which went to the Arctic every year, Mrs. Stafford said. But since it was never known beforehand which whaler would reach Cape York, she and her mother would make as many copies of their letters as there were boats, so that one of them would be sure to reach the explorer.

Mrs. Peary is sending two flags with the expedition. One is a reproduction of the flag from Peary's ship; the other is Peary's personal flag. The latter is a square of bunting formed of two triangles—one white and one blue. On the white triangle is a blue polar star. On the blue triangle is a white letter P.

Boys Eager for Trip

The two boys, Edward and Peary, are eagerly looking forward to the trip to the arctic. Their mother spoke enthusiastically of their delight, but she has a keen distaste for publicity for them, and the question of their being "interviewed" was quickly gotten out of the way. Reluctantly she allowed them to pose for news photographers, telling them to "take a tuck in that conceit and remember you aren't getting this for anything you have done."

"It just happens that you're the grandsons of a great man," she tells them. "You didn't do it yourself."

Mrs. Peary was at the pier to see her daughter and grandsons off. A group of members of the Society of Woman Geographers, to which both Mrs. Peary and her daughter belong, were there also. Among them were Mrs. Blair Niles, Mrs. Delia J. Akeley, Mrs. Marjorie Trumbull, Mrs. Sally Clark, Mrs. Gertrude Shelby and Mrs. Grace E. B. Murphy.

Mrs. Stafford took the flag of the society—which portrays the remote corners of the world, to which its members travel—with her. It is the first time the flag has figured officially in an expedition.

BROWN TO STUDY THE GOLD STANDARD

PROVIDENCE, June 18 (AP)—Brown University has received a special grant of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation to support a comprehensive research study of the gold standard, it was announced last night by Dr. Albert D. Mead, acting president.

The study will be carried out by Prof. William Adams Brown Jr. and Mr. Carel Jan Smit of the department of economics of the university. The study is to be based on a view "that the present breakdown of the gold standard in several countries cannot fully be understood by an examination of present disturbed conditions alone," Dr. Mead said.

Week-End Pops Programs

TONIGHT

Aragonaise from "The Cid" . . Massenet
Suite (for String Orchestra) . . . . Corelli
"Peer Gynt" Suite . . . . . Grieg
"Lohengrin," Introduction to Act III Wagner
Overture to "Leonore" No. 3 Beethoven
"Sally in Our Alley"
Arranged for String Orchestra by Frank Bridge
"Girls of Baden," Waltz . . . . . Komzak
"Of Thee I Sing," Selection . . Gershwin
Intermezzo from "Pagliacci" Leoncavallo
"Only One Vienna," March. Schrammel

SUNDAY NIGHT

Overture to "Oberon" . . . . . Weber
Prelude and Love-Death, "Tristan and Isolde" . . . . . Wagner
Waltz from the Opera "Intermezzo" (First performance in Boston) R. Strauss
"Pacific 2-3-1" . . . . . Honegger
Concerto in F. for Pianoforte and Orchestra (First performance in Boston) . . . . . Gershwin
Soloist: J. M. Sanroma
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" Tchaikovsky

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday; moderate easterly winds shifting to south to southwest.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; continued cool.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler on south coast tonight; rising temperatures in interior Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; increasing cloudiness followed by showers; not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	60	76	Montreal ...	68	80
Bismarck ...	54	68	Nantucket ...	52	64
Boston	57	66	New Orleans.	82	92
Buffalo	70	82	New York ...	62	76
Calgary	42	68	Norfolk, Va..	70	86
Charleston ..	82	88	North Platte.	62	80
Chicago	70	84	Philadelphia.	64	82
Cincinnati ..	74	86	Phoenix,Ariz.	88	98
Denver	58	74	Pittsburgh ..	70	84
Eastport, Me.	54	56	Portland, Me.	62	68
Hatteras	78	82	Raleigh	74	88
Honolulu,T.H.	..	80	St. Louis ...	74	92
7p.m. June17	74	..	St. Paul	66	82
Helena,Mont.	48	72	Salt Lake City	52	72
Huron, S. D..	60	76	San Francisco	50	62
Jacksonville.	76	90	SantaFe,N.M.	56	76
Kansas City.	72	90	Seattle	54	70
Key West	84	88	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles .	56	70	Washington.	66	84
Memphis	80	90	Wichita,Kan.	72	96
Miami, Fla. .	82	88	Williston,N.D.	56	70

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time June 18.
B—Maximum June 17.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday 11:55 p. m., Sunday 12:36 p. m.
Height of tides 11.3 feet, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

OCEAN AIR LINES INEVITABLE, SAYS MRS. PUTNAM

(Continued from Page 1)

northern route, but I feel that until the difficulties of flying in fog are lessened, this will be a disadvantage. When we have planes that are as much at home on the water as in the air we do not care whether we fly over ocean or land. I think that we should try to overcome the obstacles of transatlantic flying rather than to go around them."

Commenting on the proposed "floating - island - landing - field" scheme, she said she considered it perfectly feasible from a mechanical point of view. "If the island were fitted with beacons, as are many of the flying fields in the states, there would be, in my opinion, no difficulty in locating them, as some people have claimed. But I feel that the expense of constructing these island landing fields might make the plan uneconomic from the commercial point of view.

"Greater Speed, on Less Fuel"

"I think there is a good field of research for the development of an airplane engine which will achieve greater speed on less fuel. The present heavy fuel load we have to carry on a transatlantic flight is a great handicap. Possibly some new fuel, either lighter or less bulky, could be developed."

Since the day when the NC-4 flew into the archives of aviation's history by making the first complete, successful crossing of the Atlantic Ocean by air, down through Mrs. Putnam's recent crossing, approximately 1533 persons have traversed the great deep in aircraft. Of these the Graf Zeppelin alone has carried 1195 passengers in its 21 crossings of the Atlantic. In all, there have been 26 dirigible crossings, carrying a total of 1382 persons, including passengers and crew.

Seaplanes come second on the list, there having been 19 crossings with a total of 60 passengers. Sixteen monoplanes have carried 35 persons over the Atlantic, this class including the only two solo flights, those by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Putnam. There have been six crossings by flying boats carrying a total of 44 persons, while biplanes total four with eight passengers. One trimotored plane, that of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, carried four persons to France.

In all, there have been 72 flights across the Atlantic, 31 from the New World to the Old World and 41 from the Old World to the New. Although there have been 10 more flights to the New World than there have been from the other direction, there have been 17 more passengers to cross the Atlantic by air to the Old World. This makes a total of 758 persons flying to North or South America and 775 crossing from the Western Hemisphere to places in Europe, Asia or Africa.

Freedom of the Air Recommended by Fliers At International Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—"Freedom of the air" to international traffic on transoceanic air routes was recommended in a resolution passed at a meeting of transoceanic fliers of all nations held here recently. The resolution recommended that the stages for future air lines should not be conceded to the exclusive use of concessionary companies, but should be open to international traffic as are maritime ports.

The proposal followed a pronouncement that it is possible to establish regular commercial air lines between the two Americas and Europe. This was the opinion of 53 persons who should know more about it than anyone else in the world—airmen of 11 nations who themselves have piloted planes across the Atlantic Ocean.

Gathered in Rome for the first international congress of all aviators, who have crossed one of the oceans in a heavier-than-air machine, these 53 airmen, included such famous fliers as Mr. Harold Gatty, Sir Hubert Wilkins, Sir Arthur Whitten Brown (only survivor of the first transoceanic flight), Capt. Dieudonné Coste, Lieut. Maurice Bellonte, Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, Gen. Italo Balbo, Capt. George Haldeman and Mr. Hugh Herndon.

Not only did they declare regular commercial air travel between the Americas and Europe a present, practicable possibility, but they reached definite decisions on such matters as specific air routes, recommended landing places, bases, meteorology, etc., which are expected to prove of great value in the future development of commercial transoceanic air travel.

A committee formed of airmen who have flown the north Atlantic Ocean examined the three possible routes between North America and Europe—namely, via Greenland, Iceland and Ireland, via Newfoundland and Ireland, and via Newfoundland and the Azores—and gave its preference to the first of these. The committee declared that it was possible with the existing equipment to follow this northern route, as it offered intermediary stations at reasonable distances.

The report further recommended the establishment of a complete meteorological and radio telegraphic services as well as of landing places with suitable equipment. It concluded by advising that the services should be restricted for the present to the regular conveyance of goods and special mails to the exclusion of passengers. And it urged international coöperation to hasten the development of transatlantic flying.

The south Atlantic committee similarly expressed the opinion that it is possible to establish a regular air service between South America and Europe with heavier-than-air machines. Two possible routes were outlined, one from coast to coast—that is from Senegal to Brazil—and the other starting from a more northerly point and proceeding by Cape Verde and the Canary Islands.

The airmen also recommended the establishment in Rome of an international center of transatlantic studies for the collection and distribution of data to facilitate transoceanic air traffic. It was decided to hold the next international congress in New York.

Washington Completes Plans for Mrs. Putnam

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Arrangements were announced yesterday by the National Geographic Society for the reception next Tuesday of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam when she comes here to meet President Hoover and receive the society's special gold medal.

Arriving by air in the morning, she will be escorted to the White House. From there she will go to a luncheon given by the society and in the afternoon will be presented to Vice-President Curtis, Speaker Garner and other officials.

The medal will be presented at a night meeting in Constitution Hall. Only 16 have been awarded since the first was presented in 1906 to Admiral Peary for his arctic explorations preceding the discovery of the north pole.

Medal Voted

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam will receive the first medal ever awarded by the Society of Woman Geographers when she arrives Monday.

The blimp Resolute, carrying three distinguished women explorers, will meet the Ile de France at sea, drop the citation as it circles the liner and then escort it up the bay. The three selected are Mrs. Delia Akeley, Blair Niles and Marjorie Trumbull.

ROOSEVELT TO ACT SOON ON WALKER

LITTLE BOARS HEAD, N. H., June 18 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York indicated today that his next step regarding the charges of Samuel Seabury against Mayor James J. Walker would be taken within a week. He gave no intimation, however, of the course he would follow.

The Governor, with Mrs. Roosevelt, arrived yesterday at the summer home here of his son, James, and today was to go to Groton, Mass., to attend the commencement exercises at Groton School, at which his sons, Franklin Jr. and John, are students.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Anice H. Paul, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Evelyn M. Kaler, Denver, Colo.
James Roberts, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Josephine Merrill, Woodbridge, N. J.
Richard Merrill, Woodbridge, N. J.
M. W. Merrill, Woodbridge, N. J.
Mrs. Sarah Riley, North Providence, R. I.
Harold Clay, Greystone, R. I.
Mrs. Marion Clay, Greystone, R. I.
Sam Riley, North Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Fred H. Gannon, Aberdeen, S. D.
Miss Evelyn J. Carter, Denver, Colo.

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The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

MRS. AMELIA EARHART PUTNAM

Capt. Dieudonné Coste, First to Fly Nonstop From Paris to New York, Shakes Hands With the American Flier Upon Her Arrival in Paris. At Left, Dressed in White, Is M. Marcel Doret, French Airman, While Above Her Right Shoulder May Be Seen Mr. Putnam.

Grove and Ivy Fête Held at Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 18—The seniors and 500 alumnæ of Mount Holyoke College joined today in Grove and Ivy exercises followed by an Alumnæ-Senior fête in Chapin Auditorium. In the parade preceding the event, members of earlier classes stood out among the marching group.

Dr. Cornelia Clapp, former member of the faculty and professor emeritus of zoölogy, represented the class of 1871. She is the only woman trustee of the Woods Hole Marine Laboratory and a member of its teaching staff. The Cornelia Clapp Laboratory at Mount Holyoke, erected in 1923, was named in her honor.

Mrs. Arthur F. Drinkwater, wife of Judge Drinkwater of Portland, Me., was one of five representatives of the class of 1872. She took an active part in the project for an art building for which her classmate, Miss Louise Fitz-Randolph, for 20 years professor of history of art and archæology, made the first appeal to alumnæ clubs. The 60-year class was the first to receive regular instruction in the history of art under Miss Mary Ellis, then acting principal of the Seminary. Its reunion gift to the college will be made in her honor.

Food Price Average 16¼ P.C. Reduction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 18—Fifty-one cities reporting to the bureau of labor statistics recorded decreases in retail prices of food for the year May 15, 1931, to 1932, averaging about 16¼ per cent. Food prices were almost down to the 1913 pre-war level at the end of the period, according to the bureau's weighted index numbers.

The largest decreases were registered in Detroit, where prices fell 24 per cent, and in Cincinnati, where they fell 23 per cent. Thirty-one articles on which monthly prices are secured showed decreases during the year, four showed increases, and seven registered no change.

During the month, from April 15 to May 15, the average price fall for food was about 2 1-3 per cent. Fifty out of 51 cities reported decreases during the month, while Portland, Ore., alone showed an increase, but it was less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.



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Century of Service By Wellesley Trio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 18—The three professors of Wellesley College who are retiring from active work in the college this June leave behind them a record of one hundred years of service to Wellesley.

Miss Helen Abbot Merrill, professor of mathematics and chairman of the department, came to Wellesley as a student in 1883 and returned to teach in 1893. Miss Margaret Clay Ferguson, now research professor of botany has taught at Wellesley since 1893 save for five years at Cornell University. Miss Anna Jane McKeag, professor of education, first taught at Wellesley in 1902 and has been absent only during the three years in which she acted as president of Wilson College.

Largely through the ingenuity of Miss Merrill Wellesley College possesses an exceptional collection of mathematical models. Miss Ferguson has raised and studied more than 300,000 pedigreed petunias and is the only woman to have been elected or nominated president of the Botanical Society of America. Miss McKeag is the only Wellesley professor who has been a college president. She acted in that capacity at Wilson College from 1912 to 1915, thereby interrupting what has otherwise been 30 years of continuous service in the Wellesley College department of education.

DAYLIGHT LAMP HELD KNOWN FOR 20 YEARS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—Informed of the announcement at Worcester, Mass., yesterday that artificial daylight was being produced in a laboratory by electric current flowing through carbon dioxide gas, engineers of the General Electric Company laboratory here said a similar method of producing illumination had been known more than 20 years.

Dr. Saul Dushman, assistant director of the General Electric research laboratory, said an engineer of the old Edison General Electric Company, Mr. D. McFarland Moore, lighted a New York store with carbon dioxide lamps. Such lamps were found to be far less efficient than tungsten filament lamp, Dr. Dushman said.

MORGAN MEMORIAL APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Appeal for funds to care for additional undernourished and underprivileged children at the Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camps at South Athol, Mass., is being made by the Morgan Memorial. The ranks of children needing the benefits of such vacations this summer have been swelled by unemployment of parents, resulting from the present financial conditions.

According to Mr. F. C. Moore, $5 will keep a child at the camps for a week, $20 for half of the summer, and $40 for the entire summer. The Morgan Memorial has been conducting these camps for 25 years. The campers are trained in industrial handicrafts, and each one shares in the camp tasks according to age and ability.

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Yale Exhibition Opened in Honor Of Visiting Alumni

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18—In honor of the Yale graduates who are here for the university's two hundred and thirty-first commencement, the Yale University library, the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts, and Peabody Museum today opened exhibitions of treasures in literature, art and natural history.

It long has been the custom of the University Library to show at commencement the writings of members of the classes holding their twenty-fifth and fiftieth reunions. For the first time in Yale's history, the works of a winner of the Nobel prize in literature are included in this exhibition. These are the books written by Mr. Sinclair Lewis, a member of the class of 1907. The exhibition of the published writings of the class of 1907 of the Sheffield Scientific School is in great part devoted to the poetry of Mr. William Rose Benét.

An exhibition to commemorate Sir Walter Scott's centenary was also opened by the University Library. This exhibition is part of a world-wide celebration in honor of Scott. One of the rarest items on display is a collection of ballads by M. G. (Monk) Lewis, Robert Southey, and Scott, printed in Kelso, in 1799, in an edition of 12 copies.

The library is also showing an exhibition representing the dramatic activities in Yale College from 1769, when the first play was given of which there is any account. Drama originated at Yale with the two early literary societies, Linonia and Brothers in Unity.

MEXICAN TO PAINT DARTMOUTH FRESCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., June 18—Señor Jose Clemente Orozco, Mexican artist, will undertake an extensive fresco project on the walls of the Baker Library at Dartmouth College, it has been announced here, upon completion of a smaller panel. He will begin his work next month.

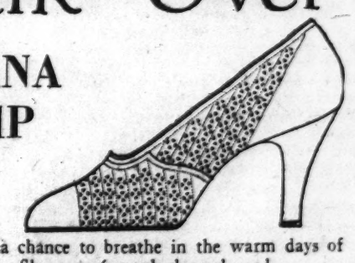
The myth of Quetzalcoatl, patron of arts and crafts, will be the subject of the fresco, which will be done on two main panels and eight small ones comprising more than 3000 square feet. The subject will be divided into pre-Columbian and post-Columbian parts, representing the contributions of both the native cultures and of European civilization. It will contain also a prophecy of the molding of the American continental destiny, a synthesis of the two main cultural contributions. "New world, new race, new art," is Orozco's concisely stated aim.

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TOWN CLEANING PLAN DESCRIBED TO CLUB WOMEN

North Carolinian Juniors Capture First Honors in National Contest

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 18—The story of how the Junior Club of Mount Olive, N. C., has "cleaned up and fixed up every yard in the town" was told to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs today when Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar of Oregon, national public health chairman, awarded to the club a prize of $25 for having done the best work in the United States this year.

The club started with helping to organize a better system of garbage removal and street cleaning and then by means of prizes of bulbs, plants and shrubs stimulated beautification of premises throughout the town.

Mrs. Dunbar awarded to California a prize of $250 for the best series of community health studies and announced the following winners in an essay contest on community planning: Mrs. James Pope, Farson, Wyo., $50; Mrs. H. S. Hilleboe, Sioux Falls, S. D., $25; Mrs. J. S. Evans, Sycamore, Ill., $15; Mrs. E. H. Wescott, Plattsmouth, Neb., $10.

The winning essay which will be utilized to arouse interest on the part of women's clubs in initiating community service programs, outlines the steps which should be taken to make a good town plan.

Steps in Program

First comes the setting up of a committee or commission to map the social and economic needs of a growing community, according to Mrs. Pope. Zoning is an important feature of the plan. The interest of every citizen should be aroused and opportunities found for each one to take some part in the work, which is the continuous use over a long period of time of the plan for all public and private building programs.

"Every club of women would do well to make a detailed study of community planning," stated Mrs. Pope, "and thus be able to contribute public interest and intelligent and loyal support. Perhaps there is nothing that women can do that will add more to the attractiveness of their home town than to develop the possibilities of their own yards, since the beauty of the individual home is the secret of the civic appearance of any city or town. Club women should read in their newspapers reports of city council meetings and ask city authorities to speak to them on their work. A woman's club might contact the city authorities and find out what one of the local needs the club could sponsor."

Mrs. Dunbar called attention to the federation's effort to keep volunteer work up to accepted standards and said that "this is a day of challenge in all fields of human welfare, a testing time for all programs of work, appropriations, and personnel."

The responsibility of parents for protection, health and training of children was urged by Mr. George Aubrey Hastings, extension director of the White House Conference, who said: "Man's problem today is not adjustment to nature but to man. Man has conquered the elements, distance, isolation, the wilderness. He now faces the problem of human relationships. This is at the heart of our politics, education, statesmanship, and modern community living."

The making of good news was discussed at a dinner last night by Miss Marjorie Shuler of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Fred G. Weitz of the Iowa Federation News, Miss Alice Titus, editor of the Massachusetts Federation Topics, and Mr. Lloyd Spencer, former president of the Pacific Coast Advertising Association.

The convention will come to a close tonight with a meeting at which the Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, vice-president of Georgetown University, will talk against Communism, and the Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah" will be sung by club women from all parts of the United States.

In the run-off of the election for second vice-president Dr. Josephine L. Peirce of Ohio defeated Mrs. Clarence Fraim of Delaware.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Massachusetts, who as the new President comes into a position of leadership over 2,500,000 women, will meet the new board tomorrow and in the evening will leave for a few days at home before reporting to the Washington headquarters of the Federation which will be her home for the next three years.

Her first official appearance will be before the Washington Federation of Women's Clubs on June 28 as the guest of the new president, Mrs. Harvey Wiley. Her July schedule will include several engagements on the Atlantic coast. She will lead the club institute of the Chautauqua Woman's Clubs from July 4 to 7 and will make the Fourth of July address at the institute. On July 15 she will speak for the University of Virginia School of Politics and she will speak for the Massachusetts State College on July 28 before sailing for several weeks in the West Indies.

Second Vice-President Of Club Federation



The Christian Science Monitor

DR. JOSEPHINE L. PEIRCE

SHOUSE STARTS WORK IN CHICAGO FOR CONVENTION

Vanguard of Democrats Arrives to Prepare for Coming Battle

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—The vanguard of Democracy's hosts is trooping into Chicago today for the battle royal over organization and presidential nomination, and with one of its leaders confidently predicting adoption of a plank favoring submission of the question of prohibition repeal.

Moving into headquarters just vacated by the Republicans, Mr. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic national executive committee, immediately began arranging for his party's convention opening June 27, but he paused long enough to challenge the Republican prohibition plank as "impossible of interpretation" and to predict a more "specific" Democratic declaration on this subject.

Other Democratic leaders are expected here over the week-end, including James A. Farley, campaign manager for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is far out in front of a field of eight other candidates for the presidential nomination who have delegates pledged to their cause.

Garner Quarters

Headquarters for Mr. John N. Garner, Speaker of the House, have been established for some time in the Sherman Hotel and a suite of rooms in the Congress Hotel are understood to have been reserved for Governor Roosevelt in event he decides to come to Chicago before the convention is over.

Mr. Alfred E. Smith, 1928 standard bearer and candidate for the nomination this year, is expected by the middle of next week, as is Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, another candidate.

Receiving newspapermen at his headquarters, Mr. Shouse said his name would go before the convention for permanent chairman. The Roosevelt forces have advanced Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana as their candidate for this post, and since Shouse has been regarded as aligned with the Roosevelt opposition the first test of the New Yorker's convention strength will come on this issue.

Mr. Shouse declined to predict what the outcome might be. Farley, here last week, expressed confidence Senator Walsh would win and added the Roosevelt forces would not have proposed his name had they felt the required majority vote to put him over was lacking.

Informal Meeting

The Democrats will hold an informal meeting next Thursday of members designated so far by state delegations as members of the convention resolutions committee. The purpose will be to draw up as far as possible a tentative platform so as to save valuable time, but its actions necessarily will be unofficial since the convention itself must set up the resolutions committee. Forty members already have been designated, Mr. Shouse said.

He added the national committee would meet next Friday afternoon to hear contests. Minnesota is sending rival delegations dividing allegiance to Roosevelt and Smith. Porto Rico also will have a Roosevelt-Smith fight, while Louisiana's two delegations will grapple over the legality of the Huey Long delegation of 20 believed to favor Roosevelt.

The executive committee chairman said suggestions for a farm relief plank had been received almost in as great a number as those on prohibition and that generally they favored the equalization fee idea.

SPENT 3 CENTS IN ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mayor John Fulmer Bright spent exactly three cents in the campaign that preceded last Tuesday's election and believes he may have established a new low record for Virginia in this respect, he said, when he had prepared a statement of his expenses.

AVAILABILITY OF CHURCHES FOR DRY DRIVE URGED

Reëmphasis on Prohibition Asked by Methodists of Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., June 18—Methodist protestant pastors in Maryland were urged to throw their churches open to the Anti-Saloon League in the cause of prohibition, in the annual report of the Rev. Dr. Leonard B. Smith, president of the church's annual conference here this week.

Dr. Smith declared that the clergymen should take a more emphatic stand on prohibition than ever before, and that the subject should be pursued more insistently "in order to secure the complete overthrow of the liquor traffic."

Dr. Smith criticized the efforts made by Gov. Albert C. Ritchie and other Maryland officials to have prohibition turned back to the states in the interest of "temperance." He held that if the liquor question were referred to Maryland, its wet Governor would have more influence than any other person in making liquor laws.

"The time has arrived for a fresh manifestation of militant faith and courage in our pulpits," he said in his report. "There are well-meaning laymen who do not want their ministers to speak on these questions, they are misled by propaganda and mistaken in their ideas of the call to the ministry.

"Let us not be silenced by threats of a reduced stipend or any enforced resignation. Let us carefully enlighten the minds of our growing youth concerning the physical, mental and moral evils of intoxicating beverages.

"Every woman should be solicited to join that great white-ribbon army of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a rebuke to the shocking enlistment of hosts of American women in a compromising army of reactionaries attempting to overthrow prohibition. Our churches should be thrown open to the Anti-Saloon League and our congregations urged to support liberally this agency of the churches in action for the complete overthrow of the liquor traffic."

BUILDING TRADE MEN REACH WAGE ACCORD

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—A new wage agreement calling for reductions of 15 per cent for mechanics and 17 per cent for helpers was ratified yesterday by various units of the Building Trades Council.

The agreement was reached Wednesday between the council and the Building Trades Employers' Association. The negotiations extended over a period of six weeks, during which building activities were suspended at a loss of more than $10,000,000.

Inventors Who Aid Society Receive $1000 Scott Awards

Annual Presentation Made by Philadelphia Board of City Trusts to Four Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 18—The John Scott awards, presented annually by the Board of City Trusts here to the four men responsible for inventions or discoveries of industry which "may add to the comfort, welfare and happiness of mankind," were presented recently to Dr. Joseph Slepian, Mr. George H. Emerson, Mr. Edward G. Budd and Mr. William Le Roy.

Dr. Slepian, consulting engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, was cited for his work in connection with gases and fundamental inventions involving these discoveries, the application of which has resulted in the production of an apparatus for arresting lightning charges and other electrical discharges of extremely high voltage.

Mr. Emerson of Baltimore, was honored for his invention of the water tube fire box, which makes for greater efficiency and longer useful existence of the engine. Engines equipped with this type of fire box are capable of much longer runs than those with the ordinary type. Runs of 300,000 miles without substantial fire box repairs are frequent, and there is also less tendency to explosion with this fire box.

Mr. Budd of the Budd Manufacturing Company of this city received the award for his process of shot-welding stainless steel which makes possible the use of this material for railroad cars and airplanes. This material gives the necessary stiffness, with far less weight per passenger than has been realized in any railroad car heretofore built. Lighter trains result in a reduction in cost of construction and operation of the cars. A greater speed is also attained.

Mr. William Le Roy of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., was named for his development of the mercury boiler, which is capable of higher ranges of temperature than are practicable with steam in turbines.

Established in 1816, through a bequest by Mr. John Scott, a chemist of Edinburgh, Scotland, these awards consist of a bronze medal, a certificate and $1000 each. The original fund amounted to only $4000, and the cash awards were each $20. Increasing to what amounted to $100,000 in 1910, the fund now permits the increase in the awards.

Medal Recipient Says Unknown May Be More Worthy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., June 18—"Some pastor, some teacher, some lawyer, some banker, some architect, some labor leader, some humble worker may have accomplished most during the past year, even unknown to himself," declared Mr. Chester I. Barnard, state director of unemployment relief, in accepting from the Newark Exchange Club a medallion in recognition of having been voted the person who gave the most outstanding service to Newark last year. The vote was by representative citizens in the city to whom ballots were sent.

"I must confess," Mr. Barnard said, "I do not think that I can possibly have earned this honor. Although I have not the wisdom to nominate the person who during 1931 did most for this community, I suspect that he or she may be unknown to you—and what it is that was done may be also unknown.

"The coöperation that now and henceforth is necessary," continued Mr. Barnard, "means more than mere acquiescense in democracy, more than a mere accommodation to the interference of the crowd. It means genuine restraint of self in many directions; it means actual service for no reward; it means courage to fight for principles rather than for things; it means genuine subjection of destructive personal interest to social interests."

Chicago Boy Adventurer Starts for South Seas

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 18—Off on his third "solo" expedition to distant lands Chicago's 13-year-old boy adventurer, Hartley De Gerald, left yesterday for a two months' trip to the Fiji Islands.

Hartley is an old hand at traveling alone to the far reaches of the globe; first he went down the Caribbean Sea and then up to the arctic regions and now it is South Seas a-calling. He is scheduled to depart from Vancouver June 22 on the Niagara of the Australasian Line and his destination is Suva.

EDUCATION BY RADIO TRIED IN ROCHESTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 17—School instruction by radio to both supervised and independent groups of pupils whose progress will be checked by written quizzes and examinations, will be launched as an educational experiment by the Rochester Board of Education this summer for what is believed to be the first time in the United States.

Station WHAM and a dozen public school teachers will give their time free for an hour five mornings a week. While courses are being radiocast in mathematics, English and natural science, other teachers will visit homes or schools where radio classes have been organized to observe and report their findings to the Bureau of Research.

Six school auditoriums will be kept open for supervised radio instruction classes for pupils not registering in homes. On the basis of teachers' reports, the Bureau of Research will determine the merits of the plan.

Hoover Urges Furlough Plan for Budget Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

reduction in pay, thus giving the equivalent reduction in government expenses.

It avoids discharges and enables some increases in the number of people employed by the Government through the necessity of some substitutions. In the large sense it maintains the standards of pay in the Government. It must be borne in mind that government pay has never been on such high standards as that of private enterprise.

It has a wider spread of importance than these immediate questions. It shows a willingness of the Government itself to coöperate with the country in a movement for shortening the hours of labor with a view to increasing the number of people employed. It is an adoption by the Government of what has been done to a large extent in private employment.

As I have said, the furlough plan is the application of the staggering system, the five-day week or equivalent symbol for indicating the shortening of hours of labor for the purpose of giving some employment to a maximum number of people.

I am also in hopes that the emergency powers to the President proposed by the Senate economy committee for immediate reorganization of government departments with view to immediate reduction of expenditures will be restored by the conference.

It is one of the most important avenues for economy in government that has been proposed. The general principle of reorganization has been accepted by both houses but under the provisions of the bill as it was sent to conference the powers to take emergency action were greatly curtailed in one house or the other.

Under the terms of the bill as it left the Senate no reorganization of any great consequence could be made effective until next March.

The economies are needed now more than a year hence. The emergency powers left in the bill by the Senate reduce the bureaus and commissions which can be immediately dealt with to those expending only $25,000,000 a year and eliminating bureaus spending $500,000,000 to $600,000,000.

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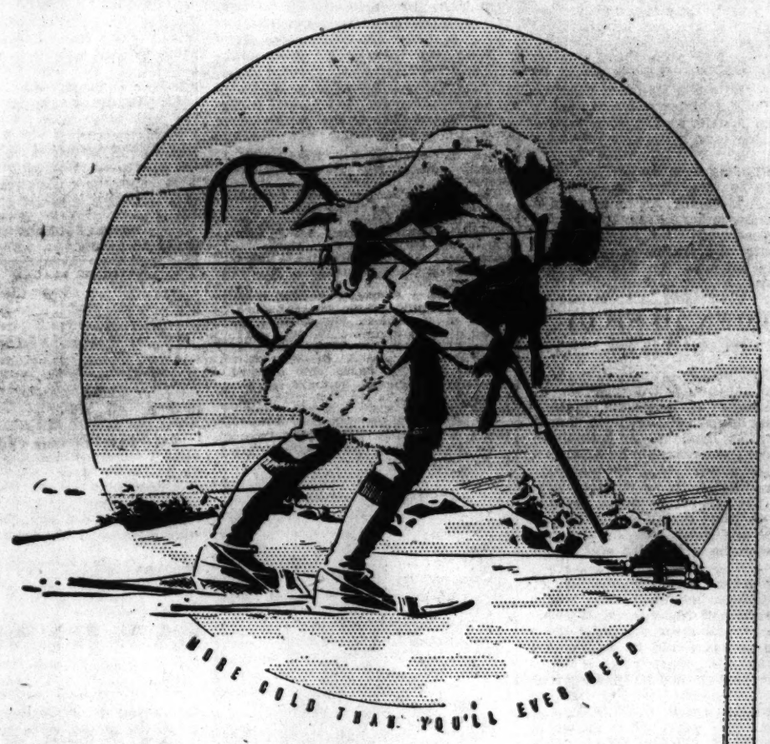
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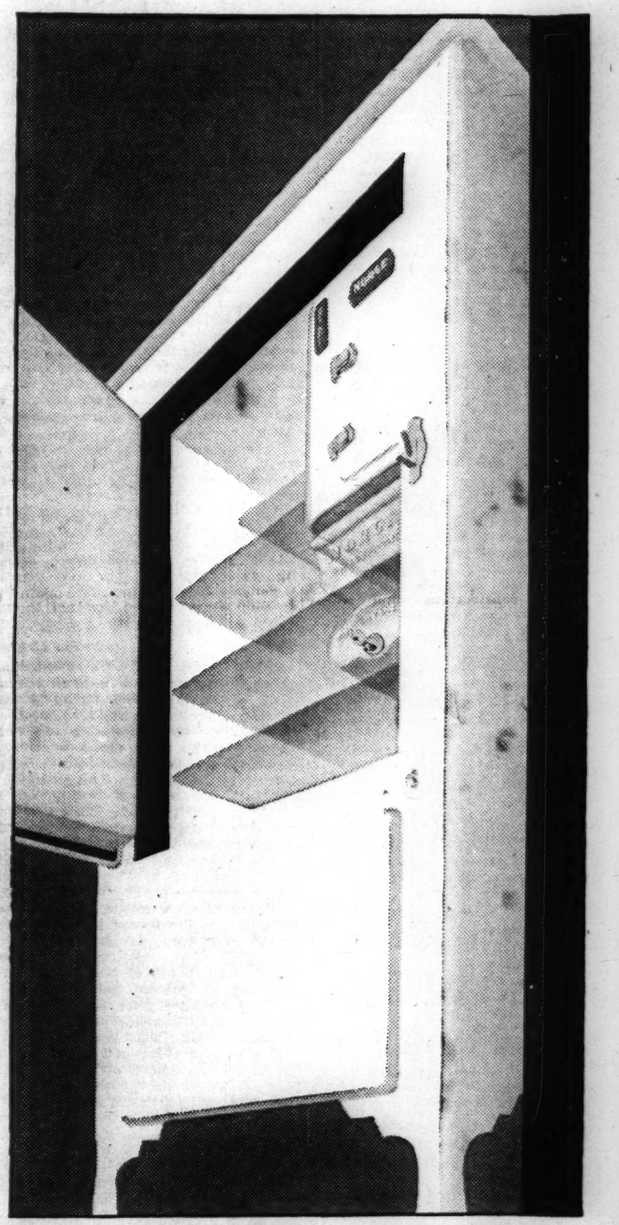
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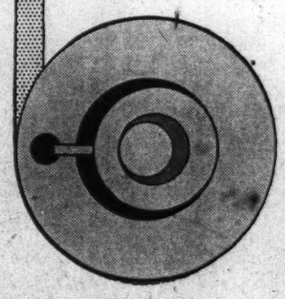
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WORLD RECORD SHOTPUT HEAVE

Leo Sexton Features Olympic Tryout Semifinals—Other Marks Tied

Leo J. Sexton, New York Athletic Club athlete, featured the opening day of the semifinal Olympic tryouts at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, yesterday, with a new world's record shotput of 52ft. 8⅝in. The 230-pound weightman's feat topped all performances for the day, but apparently lifted other athletes to stirring performances for, following his put, Eugene E. Record of Harvard and Percy M. Beard of the New York A. C. ran the 110-meter hurdles in 14 4-5s. equaling the American record for the distance.

Conditions were poor after two days' heavy rain which did not let up until a couple of hours before the meet. Despite the soggy ground other marks worthy of special mention were made such as 10 3-5s. for the 100-meter dash made by Emmett Toppino, Loyola College entrant, equaling the Olympic mark for the distance; 21 3-5s. for the 200 meters, also equaling the Olympic record, by Benjamin Johnson of Plymouth (Penna.) High School; a 1m. 53 3-5s. 800-meter run by N. Penrose Hallowell Jr. of Harvard without being pushed, and a discus throw of 163ft. 5¼in. by John F. Anderson, former Cornell star, now of the N. Y. A. C., only 3½ inches under the accepted world's record of Eric C. W. Krenz.

The only final of the day was the 5000-meter run and Paul E. Rekers, 1930 Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor two-mile champion, and former Pennsylvania State College runner, won rather easily in 15m. 12.6s., although at times it appeared as though Louis P. Gregory of the Millrose A. A., three times United States A. A. U. indoor six-mile champion, would give him a battle.

Sexton's world's record put came on his first and only real try. His first attempt did not count because of a foul and after breaking the record and having it carefully measured he withdrew until the finals. Perhaps many of those planning to compete in the event sensed what was coming, for only three shotputters reported for the trials. The summary:

100-METER DASH—Three to Qualify

First Heat—Won by Emmett Toppino, Loyola University, New Orleans, La.; Rudolph D. Wheeler, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Colege, second; Arthur Jannell, St. Pius Club, Lynn, third. Time—10 3-5s.

Second Heat—Won by G. K. MacKenzie Jr., United States Naval Academy; Robert H. Dunn Jr., Deerfield Academy, second; Ira B. Singer, Millrose A. A., third. Time—11 1-5s.

Third Heat—Won by William Carr, Millrose A. A.; John J. Waybright, United States Naval Academy, second; R. Stirling, Morgan College, third. Time—11s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Earl Widmyer, University of Maryland; Robert Roy, Nashua (N. H.) High School, second; John H. Edwards, Newburyport, third. Time—10 4-5s.

First Semifinal—Won by Emmett Toppino, Loyola University; Robert H. Dunn Jr., Deerfield Academy, second; William Carr, Millrose A. A., third; Robert Roy, Nashua High School, fourth; Arthur Jannell, Lynn, Mass., fifth. Time—10 4-5s.

Second Semifinal—Won by Earl Widmyer, University of Maryland; Ira B. Singer, Millrose A. A., second; Rudolph D. Wheeler, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, third; R. Stirling, Morgan College, fourth. Time—11s.

200-METER DASH—Three to Qualify

First Heat—Won by S. C. Wilcox, Wesleyan University; E. C. Milde, Springfield, second; M. L. Pratt, Worcester, third. Time—22s.

Second Heat—Won by A. D. Keown Jr., Princeton University; R. Stirling, Morgan College, second; E. E. Calvin, Harvard, third. Time—21⅘s.

Third Heat—Won by Benjamin Johnson, Plymouth (Penna.) High School; J. J. Waybright, United States Naval Academy, second; Howard Jones, New York A. C., third. Time—21⅗s.

Fourth Heat—Won by F. J. Lane, Exeter; I. B. Singer, Millrose A. A., second; Richard Kent, Newark A. C., third. Time—21⅘s.

400-METER DASH—Two to Qualify

First Heat—Won by A. C. Adams, Bates College; N. P. Dodge, Harvard, second; E. G. McGuigan, Catholic University, third. Time—49s.

Second Heat—Won by K. D. Warner, Yale; Leon Dykas, Stonewall, D. C., second; B. P. McCafferty, Holy Cross, third. Time—49⅗s.

Third Heat—Won by R. F. Bowen, New York A. C.; G. Enssler, Meadowbrook Club, second; J. K. Edwards, University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—48⅗s.

800-METER RUN—Three to Qualify

First Heat—Won by N. P. Hallowell Jr., Harvard; O. E. Rosner, New York A. C., second; F. B. Tuttle, New Haven Harriers, third. Time—1m. 53⅕s.

Second Heat—Won by G. H. Bullwinkle, New York A. C.; Roy Smith, Asbury Park A. C., second; A. L. Lee Jr., Brown University, third. Time—1m. 54⅗s.

5000-Meter Run (Final)—Won by P. E. Rekers, New York A. C.; Louis P. Gregory, Millrose A. A., second; Leo Lermond, New York A. C., third; Arthur Foote 2d, Harvard, fourth; Reubin Harrison, Syracuse University, fifth. Time—15m. 12⅗s.

100-METER HURDLES—Three to Qualify for Semifinals

First Heat—Won by E. C. McDonald, New York A. C.; E. M. Wells, Boston A. A., second; C. F. Stanwood, Bowdoin College, third. Time—15s.

Second Heat—Won by E. E. Record, Harvard; R. E. McLaughlin, Bowdoin College, second; Deotis Taylor, Jersey City, third. Time—15s.

Third Heat—Won by P. M. Beard, New York A. C.; G. S. Lockwood Jr., Yale, second; F. J. Mardulier, Boston A. A., third. Time—15s.

SEMIFINAL ROUND—First and Second and Fastest Third Man to Qualify for Final

First Heat—Won by E. E. Record, Harvard; E. C. McDonald, New York A. C., second; G. S. Lockwood Jr., Yale, third. Time—14⅘s. (Lockwood qualified.)

Second Heat—Won by P. M. Beard, New York A. C.; R. E. McLaughlin, Bowdoin College, second; E. M. Wells, Boston A. A., third. Time—14⅘s.

400-METER HURDLES—Two to Qualify

First Heat—Won by Victor Burke, New York A. C.; R. R. Briner, U. S. Naval Academy, second. Time—56⅗s.

Second Heat—Won by H. M. Alcorn Jr., Boston A. A.; J. F. Healey, New York A. C., second. Time—55⅗s.

SEMIFINAL ROUND—Winners and Fastest Second Man to Qualify

First Heat—Won by Victor Burke, New York A. C.; H. M. Alcorne, Boston A. A., second. Time—54s. (Alcorne fastest second and qualified.)

Second Heat—Won by J. F. Healey, New York A. C.; Robert Jackson, Penn A. C., second. Time—54s.

Running Broad Jump (Qualifiers)—Sol H. Furth, Millrose A. A. 23ft. 6⅜in.; Theodore Smith, Hollywood Inn Club, 23ft. 2⅞in.; Carl Hickey, Villanova College, 22ft. 4¼in.; L. S. Parks, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 22ft. 3¾in.; Thomas F. McNally, Holy Cross, 22ft. 2⅞in.; Henry Little, William & Mary College, 22ft. 2½in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump (Qualifiers)—S. H. Furth, Millrose A. A., 48ft. 1⅞in.; Albert Rogan, Watertown, Mass., 46ft. 6¼in.; Rolland Romero, Loyola University 46ft. 8in.; Daniel Sherman, Millrose A. A., 46ft. 1½in.; Frank Grenner, Newark, N. J., 44ft. 5¾in.; L. E. Boyle, New York A. C., 43ft. 2⅞in.

16-Pound Shotput (Qualifiers)—Leo J. Sexton, New York A. C., 52ft. 8⅝in. (new world record); Anthony Genlawics, Boston A. A., 47ft. 11in.; Gay Millbrandt, Northeastern University, 45ft. 5¾in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw (Qualifiers)—Lawrence E. Johnson, Boston A. A., 169ft. 6½in.; Mortimer M. Reznick, New York University, 159ft. 1½in.; Delma L. Galbraith, Bowdoin College, 158ft. 10½in.; Edmund F. Black, Boston A. A., 158ft. 10in.; Frank N. Connor, New York, A. C., 150ft. 7½in.; P. J. McDonald, New York A. C., 147ft. 5½in.

Discus Throw (Qualifiers)— John F. Anderson, New York A. C., 163 ft. 5¼in.; J. J. Healey, Harvard, 144ft. 7in.; H. B. Schneider, Millrose A. A., 143ft. 7in.; J. H. Dean, Cambridge, 142ft 8in.; Earle R. Gowell, Boston A. A., 138ft. 8½in.; Leroy M. Rymph, Northeastern University, 138ft.

Javelin Throw (Qualifiers)—Malcolm W. Metcalfe, Dartmouth College, 200ft. 1⅜in.; William Pootrick, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 190ft. ½in.; S. P. Robinson, Cambridge, 180ft. 6¼in.; A. E. Wahlgren, Cambridge, 178ft. 8¾in.; J. A. Comeau, Boston A. A., 174ft. 7⅝in.; Horace O'Dell, New York A. C., 174ft. 6¾in.

SPORTS OLYMPIC

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AND WORLD PEACE

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

TO WHAT extent are the Olympic Games a building factor for world peace? Or world discord, or world anything? Is the international brotherhood of sport a platitude? Or are the Olympics really a grand League of Nations, in which the youth of all countries may learn mutual appreciation while approximating the lofty ideal of true sportsmanship? These questions are worth a little investigation just now, when the tenth modern revival is about to be staged at Los Angeles in the trough of a widespread financial depression.

The most damaging charge that has been leveled against the games is that they form a fertile ground for embittered national rivalry. This criticism is based on the fact that Olympic boxers have been known to bite one another, Olympic fencers have suggested a return match with the button off the blade, Olympic waterpolo players and footballers have forgotten the ball in their eagerness to get on with the game. Olympic officials have bickered like spoiled children and Olympic spectators have heated themselves above the safety line. These things, and worse, have happened.

Eliminate the word "Olympic" from the doleful tale and there remains a description of what the situation would have been in world sport had there been no Olympic Games. So the charge is not such a shattering one as it might appear. To place these delicate matters in perspective it is necessary to appreciate that a modern Olympiad, with its manifold ramifications, is a structure composed almost entirely of loopholes for inharmony. That such a structure grows and grows, instead of crashing down, is an exceedingly strong argument in its favor.

The Olympic Games are founded upon what was formerly describable as the British sporting tradition of fair play. A Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin visited England in the '80's and was profoundly impressed by the "public school spirit" as inculcated by that famous clergyman, Thomas Arnold, at Rugby. He saw that school days in Britain were not so much the preface to the story of a career as the first chapter of the story itself, and he saw that the theme song, so to speak, was sport. "This," thought the Baron, "is something the world should know about and profit by." He recalled the Olympic Games of ancient Greece, which had united warring nations in the sports arena; he saw the possibility of setting modern youth in pursuit of the British public schools ideal; he consulted the chief spokesmen of sport from various lands, and, with their help, he launched the first modern Olympic festival at Athens in 1896 on the very site of the ancient classics.

New and Old Hardly Analogous

There was a vague resemblance to the program of the Games of Greece's Golden Age, but the new and the old were hardly analogous and they have grown rapidly less so as the popularity of the new Olympics spread. In the ancient plain of Elis the ceremonies consisted partly of athletic and artistic contests and partly of religious rites; but at Athens (1896), Paris (1900), St. Louis (1904), London (1908), Stockholm (1912), Antwerp (1920), Paris (1924) and Amsterdam (1928) the Games were jamborees of international sport, with the arts and intellectual culture as very much a side line.

One can argue, of course, that the modern conception of the Games is far wider and more generous than the Greek. Why, in the olden days the world outside Greece was barred from representation and women were prohibited from even watching. International sport is free for all, the more the merrier, a compromise between altruistic ideals and cash receipts—altogether a latter-day phenomenon. And who can deny that it has possibilities for peace, to the extent that it diverts racial competitive urges into harmless channels.

If it be conceded that the stadium may become the melting pot from which will emerge common international ideals, then international sport, of which the Olympics are the apogee, is extremely important, socially. The importance of the Games, so far as development of athletic prowess is concerned, is too obvious to need much stressing. When all the stars of all the countries get together, the world standard goes up, and the national standards follow it, as fresh athletes strive to qualify for a trip to the next Olympic Games. Fame awaits an Olympic victor—as in the ancient days of the wild olive crown—and newspaper contracts as well.

The development of international sport has been one of the most astonishing features of post-war play. Up to 1914, there was little of it; now there is about as much as possible. If games can be counted a firm basis for friendship, then the world is becoming extremely friendly. Sports contacts may not carry the participants very far, intellectually; but they do put the masses in touch with one another and help to dispel unfounded prejudices. And if they all play the game, in the fullest significance of the phrase, the stock of international good will must go up. The Olympics set out to teach newcomers in sport how to play the game, and from the fact that thousands of ambitious and patriotic athletes can foregather in one spot without a loud explosion it is clear that the lesson is being assimilated.

Question of Amateurism

This is educative work of undoubted value and it is possible, at this distance of time, to quote an actual instance of the results obtained by Olympic participation. There was strong opinion that Britain should quit the Olympic movement altogether after incidents in London in 1908 when the world rang with stories of bad sportsmanship by American runners on the track. That was nearly a quarter of a century ago. Nowadays it is the American and British athletes, on an absolute level of sportsmanship, who set an example to the rest of the world. Nations and individuals with differing notions as to what constitutes sport and temperaments that make it hard for some of them to get the idea, are obtaining a share in the tradition of winning gracefully and losing cheerfully. And that is something.

There has been high Olympic controversy over the question of amateurism, and at the last Olympic Games in Amsterdam soccer players were tolerated who did not subscribe to the general Olympic definition of an amateur. But most people who knew anything knew that without the soccer tournament the games would be a financial disaster. Compromise again. In international sport amateurism is something of a fiction, since the participants are fed, clothed and transported to the scene of action, and many students of sport feel sure that the allowance of broken-time payments is only a matter of time. In the words of an internationally famed athlete who has worked extremely hard for the Olympic Games in Britain, "The difficulty of admitting payments at all is that, like the expenses rule, it is liable to great abuse. How great the abuse can be we see in cricket and lawn tennis. I do not myself think that conclusive. I think that it means that the allowance of broken-time money should be carefully hedged about with rules and safeguards. 'Broken-time' does not mean paying a man for his services. It means that, if a piece worker is allowed time off to travel to a match he is not penalized financially any more than a clerk working in an office would be in the same circumstances. To call it 'professionalism' is to me most fantastic." This is from a man who has fought hard and successfully to insure Britain's representation at more than one Olympic festival.

For the great authority, the international diplomat, whom we have quoted, saw that a balance sheet of the modern Olympics shows a fair surplus on the credit side, with a promise of more to come when the investments bring in a fuller dividend.

U. S. F. A. SEEKS JURISDICTION

BALTIMORE, June 18 (AP)—A move to bring professional soccer back under the jurisdiction of the United States Football Association, governing body of soccer in this country, has been made by the association at its annual convention here that concludes today with the election of officers. The delegates to the convention last night agreed with the proposal of Armstrong Patterson of Detroit, retiring president, that the organization seek to regain control again of the professional element. Patterson outlined the history of the situation dating from the convention two years ago, when the national commission agreed to let the American League govern its own affairs, independent of the parent body. Elmer Schroeder of Philadelphia, vice-president, and a candidate for the presidency, said the association is not acting dictatorially "but in an effort to save the situation, admitted to be bad."

WHITE SOX BUY EVANS

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., June 18 (AP)—Arthur Evans, young left-handed pitcher, was sold to the Chicago White Sox by the Independence Western Association club yesterday for immediate delivery. In his first season in organized baseball Evans has pitched in 11 games and allowed an average of less than six hits and two runs per game.

HUDSON CREWS TAPER OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 18—After the many time trials of Thursday, the crews in training here for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta next Monday began to taper off yesterday with comparatively easy workouts, some practicing racing starts and others general conditioning. Most of the talk here yesterday centered on the previous day's trials, and rumors were flying concerning the reported fast times of California and Cornell, but whether true or not, the two crews have risen in favor since their performances. California and Syracuse did not work out at all yesterday morning.

PERKINS SCORES A 64 AT LIDO

LONG BEACH, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—The Lido Country Club's course is rated as one of the metropolitan district's hardest golf tests, but T. Philip Perkins probably thinks otherwise today. The former British amateur champion, now turned professional, toured the layout in 64 strokes, nine under par, and one of the best scores ever made over a full-sized course in this country.

CRAWFORD WINS LONDON TITLE

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Jack Crawford, Australian tennis ace, today won the London grass courts championship, defeating Hans Timmer of Holland in the final, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke of Stamford, Conn., won the women's singles title, defeating Miss J. Jedrzejowska of Poland in the finals 1—6, 7—5, 6—4.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULT

Vermont 6, St. Lawrence 5.

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PHILADELPHIA BEATS BOSTON

Wins 11 to 4 in Griscom Cup Women's Golf at Merion C. C.

GRISCOM CUP WINNERS

1902—Boston	1916—New York
1903—Boston	1919—New York
1904—Boston	1920—Philadelphia
1905—New York	1921—Boston
1906—Philadelphia	1922—New York
1907—Boston	1923—New York
1908—Boston	1924—Boston
1909—New York	1925—New York
1910—Boston	1926—Boston
1911—Boston	1927—New York
1912—Philadelphia	1928—Philadelphia
1913—Boston	1929—New York
1914—Philadelphia	1930—Boston
1915—Philadelphia	1931—Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 18—Philadelphia, headed by Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., née Collett, won a facile golf victory over the Boston 15-player team in defense of the Clement A. Griscom Cup here yesterday over The Merion Cricket Club's east course, 11 to 4. New York on Thursday defeated Boston by 13 to 2. New York and Philadelphia meet today in the final match of this intercity competition, which started in 1902 and which has been held every year since then with the exception of the war years, 1917 and 1918.

Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr., Boston's No. 1 player, went down to defeat at the hands of Mrs. Vare, playing on the Philadelphia team for the first time in Griscom Cup competition, 7 and 6.

Miss Dorothy Hunter, No. 2 on the Boston team, scored an unexpected victory over Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, United States champion in 1915, 2 and 1. Another upset was the defeat of Miss Edith A. Quier, No. 5, Philadelphia team player, by Miss Elizabeth Skinner, who won by 1 up.

Boston's captain, Miss Rosamond Vahey, was leading Miss Francis Williams, Philadelphia champion and eastern champion in 1930, but the Pennsylvanian pulled away on the last nine for a 4-and-3 victory.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, United States champion in 1909, 1910 and 1924, and Miss Margaret Curtis, national title holder in 1907, 1911 and 1912, No. 4 on the list, had a close battle yesterday, Mrs. Hurd winning by 1 up. Mrs. Hurd was 1 up at the turn. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA VS. BOSTON

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Edward H. Baker Jr., Boston, 7 and 6.

Miss Dorothy Hunter, Boston, defeated Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Miss Frances Williams, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Rosamond Vahey, Boston, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Margaret Curtis, Boston, 1 up.

Miss Elizabeth Skinner, Boston, defeated Miss Edith A. Quier, Philadelphia, 1 up.

Mrs. Philip L. Corson, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Raynor Gardiner, Boston, 1 up.

Miss Jane McCullough, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Barry Dodge, Boston, 5 and 4.

Mrs. David Clark, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Grace English, Boston, 2 up.

Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Edith Stevens, Boston, 7 and 5.

Mrs. K. F. Scheidt, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. F. A. Stanwood, Boston, 3 and 1.

Mrs. Congers Button, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Boston, 1 up.

Mrs. J. L. Welsh, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Boston, 8 and 6.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. R. G. Kimball, Boston, 6 and 4.

Mrs. Kellogg Boynton, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. S. Disston Jr., Philadelphia, 1 up.

Mrs. W. H. Halnan, Boston, defeated Mrs. E. H. Pitler, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Hollywood	45	31	.592
San Francisco	42	31	.575
Portland	43	33	.566
Los Angeles	38	35	.521
Seattle	36	40	.474
Oakland	35	39	.473
Sacramento	32	43	.427
Missions	28	47	.373

RESULTS JUNE 17

San Francisco 9, Hollywood 2.
Los Angeles 6, Missions 5.
Sacramento 11, Oakland 6.
Portland 9, Seattle 6.

NEW YORK GREETS SARAZEN

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—The city held out the glad hand of welcome yesterday to Gene Sarazen, doughty little Italian-American golfing professional, upon his triumphant return from England and record smashing victory in the British open. All the time-honored trimmings went into the reception to the native son, including the escorted dash from the Battery to City Hall, the posing with Mayor Walker and the Department of Sanitaion Band. It all was topped off by a testimonial banquet last night, with covers laid for 1000 guests.

NEW AWARD FOR 150-POUNDERS

NEW HAVEN, June 18 (AP)—A new award for members of 150-pound athletic teams at Yale was adopted yesterday. It consists of a "Y" with "150" in the fork, and ranks between a major and a minor letter. Ten members of the 150-pound crew were the first to receive the insignia. Minor Y's were given to the champion outdoor polo players.

MRS. JESSUP WINS FINAL

WILMINGTON, Del., June 18 (AP)—In surprisingly easy fashion for a final-round match, Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, fourth in the national ranking, yesterday retained the Delaware state women's tennis championship. She lost only three games to Miss Anne B. Townsend of Philadelphia, to take the match and title, 6—1, 6—2.

Moonshine Wins Star Class Title

ATLANTIC COAST STAR CLASS YACHT RACING STANDING

	Points
Moonshine	28
Black and White	20
Winsome	19
Flapper	19
Iscrya III	18
Fleet Star II	18
Gray Fox	16
Pixie II	10
Kittiwake	9
Rhody	7

OLYMPIC ELIMINATION SERIES STANDING

Moonshine	37
Winsome	27
Black and White	26
Iscrya III	25
Fleet Star II	25
Gray Fox	22
Peggy Wee	22
Whistling Swan	14
Pixie II	14
Kittiwake	12
Rhody	12
Natty Bumppo	11

WARWICK, R. I., June 18 (AP)—Moonshine won the last race of the Atlantic coast championship series of the International Star Class Yacht Racing Association here yesterday, and with it the championship by a 10-point lead over the Peconic Bay boat Winsome.

Moonshine also won the right to represent the eastern section of the country in the United States Olympic eliminations next month at Long Beach, Calif., but skippers of four leading boats in the series being unable to go, the eastern representative will be the winner of a sail-off a tie between Iscyra III of the Eastern Long Island Sount fleet and Fleet Star II of the Great South Bay fleet.

Black and White, tied Thursday with Moonshine for the series lead, was temporarily disabled yesterday when the turnbuckle on her starboard shroud carried away, but finished twelfth in the race and third in the series. The summary:

Start at 3:15 p. m. Course, leeward and windward, 10 nautical miles.

Yacht Skipper Fleet	El. Time h. m. s.
Moonshine, D. H. Atwater, Narragansett Bay	1:54:45
Flapper, J. G. Miller, Hampton Roads	1:55:27
Fleet Star II, Edwin Thorne, Great South Bay	1:55:42
Iscyra III, G. W. Elder, Western L. I. Sound	1:57:04
Winsome, H. Edwards, Peconic Bay	1:57:29
Rhody, W. Comstock, Narragansett Bay	1:58:10
Peggy Wee, J. J. Downey, Lake Ontario	1:58:14
Gray Fox, H. McMichael, Western L. I. Sound	1:58:21
Pixie II, B. Hirst, Delaware River	1:58:35
Natty Bumppo, Samson Smith, Lake Otsego	2:00:00
Whistling Swan, Robert Raskob, Eastern Shore (Md.)	2:00:43
Black and White, Edmund Poor, Peconic Bay	2:02:30
Kittiwake, W. C. MacDonald, Eastern L. I. Sound	2:04:05

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	17	.696
Philadelphia	33	25	.569
Washington	33	25	.569
Cleveland	31	27	.534
Detroit	29	26	.527
St. Louis	29	27	.518
Chicago	20	35	.364
Boston	11	43	.204

RESULTS JUNE 17

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	32	23	.582
Boston	30	25	.545
Pittsburgh	25	24	.510
St. Louis	26	27	.491
New York	25	26	.490
Brooklyn	27	30	.474
Philadelphia	28	32	.467
Cincinnati	28	34	.452

RESULTS JUNE 17

All games postponed.

YALE EXPECTS TIME TRIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 18—Coach Ed Leader took the Yale varsity and junior varsity crews for a five-mile spin yesterday, featuring sprints on the return trip, and, because of the rather light workout, it was believed that possibly the second time trial is about due for the first boat today. The freshman and combination eights had an even lighter workout. J. S. Turner '30, former oarsman, was a visitor yesterday.

KENT REGAINS CRICKET LEAD

Displaces Lancashire—All First-Class Matches Yield Definite Results

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Club	W	L	1st Ing Led	1st Ing Bhd	AWR	Pts
Kent	5	1	0	3	2	92
Lancashire	4	1	3	1	2	86
Middlesex	4	0	3	3	0	84
Surrey	3	0	5	1	2	81
Nottinghamshire	4	1	2	1	1	77
Sussex	4	0	1	1	2	76
Yorkshire	4	2	0	1	3	75
Hampshire	4	3	0	2	1	70
Leicestershire	3	4	2	0	1	59
Somersetshire	2	2	0	3	2	47
Warwickshire	1	1	3	3	2	47
Derbyshire	2	6	1	0	2	43
Northamptonshire	1	4	2	2	1	35
Glamorganshire	1	5	1	2	1	30
Essex	1	4	2	1	0	28
Gloucestershire	1	4	1	0	2	28
Worcestershire	0	6	0	2	4	22

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 18—Lancashire's tenancy of first place in the standing of the English County cricket championship is being short lived for yesterday Kent defeated Derbyshire at Tonbridge by 23 runs and so regained the lead it had established the previous week. The North versus South battle is working out this year on interesting lines with Lancashire and Yorkshire running into splendid mid-season form, and Kent, Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex—four big "hopes" of the South—challenging them sternly.

Kent's scores yesterday were 265 and 189 against 279 and 152. A. P. Freeman, Kent's renowned veteran "googly" bowler, was very effective, capturing six wickets for 128 in Derbyshire's first innings and six for 85 in the second. The top score of the game was 83 by D. M. Smith, Derbyshire, and other contributions over a half-century were 62 by L. E. G. Ames, 54 by Crawley, both for Kent; 67 by S. Worthington, Derbyshire.

After Percy Holmes' and Herbert Sutcliffe's staggering partnership, producing world's record total runs for a first wicket, it is not surprising that Yorkshire beat Essex at Leyton by an innings and 313 runs. Yorkshire's innings was declared closed when Holmes and Sutcliffe were separated—555 runs were then on the scoreboard—and this colossal total seemed to put the Essex batsmen off their stroke completely with the exception of M. S. Nichols, who collected 59 not out of 164 in the second knock. Essex's first venture terminated at 78. Yorkshire, holder of the championship title, is this season a well-balanced side as strong in bowling as in batting. An illustration of this fact is afforded by the success of W. E. Bowes and Hedley Verity in this match. The former champion received nine wickets for 85 runs and the latter 10 for 53.

It is somewhat unusual for all matches in a first-class program to yield definite results but that is what happened yesterday for in engagements which we have not yet discussed Leicestershire defeated Glamorganshire by 174 runs at Leicester, scoring 271 and 222 for nine wickets declared against 121 and 198, Nottinghamshire beat Hampshire at Nottingham by an innings and 63 runs—the home team amassed 414 for eight wickets declared while Hampshire put together 118 and 243—and Sussex won against Surrey at home by an innings and 24. In the last named encounter, which wasn't in the championship series, team totals were Sussex 536, Surrey 289 and 223.

Good performances with the bat in these games were 72 by N. F. Armstrong, 60 by W. E. Astill, 53 not out by George Geary all for Leicestershire; 79 by M. J. Turnbull, Glamorganshire; 118 not out and 77 by F. W. Shipston and A. Staples, respectively, for Nottinghamshire; 118 by G. H. Brown, Hampshire; 146 by E. H. Bowley, 126 by K. S. Duleepsinjhi, 128 by J. H. Parks and 58 by A. F. Wensley, all for Sussex; 54 by Andrew Sandham, 58 and 51 by F. R. Brown for Surrey.

LIGHT WORK FOR HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED TOP, Conn., June 18—Following a strenuous workout Thursday, Coach Charley Whiteside evidently believed the Harvard varsity and junior varsity men were entitled to a respite, for they were worked lightly yesterday, rowing some seven miles only, as compared with about 17 the previous day. Harvard's varsity eight has had two satisfactory time trials already, but there is a bare possibility of another today. Prof. A. N. Holcombe of Harvard, father of the varsity bow, and M. R. Brownell Jr. '31, former varsity oarsman, visited the camp yesterday.

BALTIMORE STOPS BOSTON

The Boston Shamrocks received their first defeat of the American Lacrosse League season at Fenway Park last night when they went down before the crack Baltimore Orioles, 7 to 5, in a hard-fought game. Boston led the vistors, 3 to 2, and, 5 to 4, in the early periods, but great offensive play by Bob Pool, assistant lacrosse coach at Harvard and former St. John's star, turned the tide. With the score even in the final period he beat Ralph Singer, Boston goalie, twice for the important goals. The goaltenders gave remarkable exhibitions.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Buffalo	36	22	.621
Baltimore	36	24	.600
Newark	35	25	.583
Montreal	31	29	.517
Rochester	32	30	.516
Jersey City	28	35	.444
Toronto	22	35	.386
Reading	20	40	.333

RESULTS JUNE 17

Reading 4, Rochester 3.
Buffalo at Jersey City (postponed).
Toronto at Baltimore (postponed).
Newark 5, Montreal 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	36	24	.600
Columbus	36	26	.581
Indianapolis	32	27	.542
Milwaukee	30	26	.536
Kansas City	29	31	.483
Toledo	27	32	.458
Louisville	24	31	.436
St. Paul	19	36	.345

RESULTS JUNE 17

Toledo 4, Minneapolis 3.
Indianapolis 4, Kansas City 3.
Little Rock 5, Atlanta 1.
Columbus 5, St. Paul 4.

SWEDEN TO ENTER FIFTY

STOCKHOLM, June 18 (AP)—Sweden will be represented by a team of 50 athletes in the Olympics at Los Angeles. There will be two boxers, 11 wrestlers, 10 track and field men, four competitors in the modern pentathlon, six equestrians, seven sailors manning three boats, three swimmers, three marksmen and four bicyclists.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Penn M. C. 6, Princeton 3.

H. C. Christiansen Meets D. M. Frame

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., June 18—Donald M. Frame of Harvard, the outstanding player entered in the Eastern intercollegiate tennis championships, won his way into the finals of the title tourney at the Apawamis Club, yesterday, with the same ease that he had exhibited in the earlier rounds, when he eliminated his teammate, S. E. Davenport 3rd., 6—4, 7—5, 10—8, in the singles, after a long delay from showers, which held over the play until past four in the afternoon.

H. C. Christiansen of Summit, N. J., representing the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, unknown in local circles, displayed unusual skill in winning the other semifinal, at the expense of Sidney Seligson, co-captain of the New York University team, winning by a score of 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. He is a newcomer at the game, but has enjoyed the coaching of Dr. Hubert Fischer, a former intercollegiate champion, from the same institution.

The delay forced the completion of the doubles over to today, with the two Harvard teams encountering a pair of teams from St. Johns College, Brooklyn, in the semifinals. Frame and H. W. Cole were tied with Julius Tavalin and John Nogrady, at 1—6, 6—4, 4—4, when darkness intervened, while Davenport and F. G. Canfield were at 7—9, 6—2, 6—0, 2—6, when play ceased for the day. The summary:

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Semifinal Round

Donald M. Frame, Harvard, defeated S. E. Davenport 3d, Harvard, 6—4, 7—5, 10—8.

H. C. Christiansen, Philadelphia C. of O. defeated Sidney Seligson, New York University, 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

VANITIE WINS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, L. I., June 18—For the second successive day, Gerard B. Lambert's sloop Vanitie defeated Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe in the eighty-first annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club yesterday. Vanitie covered an 18.4-mile course in 2h. 21m. 42s., corrected time, which was 6m. 15s. faster than the Weetamoe.

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THE HOME FORUM

Cities in the Forest

AN OPULENT and various picture is unrolled before the imagination of one who knows his America well, as he looks out across the country in these weeks of May and June. And not the least beautiful part of what such a lover of his land imagines or remembers, certainly, will be the streets of our cities, all adorned as they are at this season with the hanging gardens of the boughs and waving tapestries of green and gold. From coast to coast now, in every American city and town and village, we have about us once again the beauty of blown branches and the music of leafy stir. These colonnades that line our streets, lending them a height and stateliness that could have been attained in no other way, are the product of an unconscious and unheralded national art, deeply expressive of our nature, about which scarcely anything has yet been written or said.

At Portland, Maine, the blossoming oaks of Deering's Woods are at this moment a glory of purple and gold, and all along Congress Street the young tremulous leaves of the centenarian elms are aglimmer with shade and shine. On the heights of Burlington, Vermont, far above the long silver sheet of Champlain, the oriole is now weaving her pendent cradle; Salem's superb Chestnut Street is made lovelier still by a wealth which her hundred sea captains did not bring back in their tossing cargoes, but found in the woods of home; the dignity and restraint of Commonwealth Avenue in Boston is changed to youthful gayety by the twinkle of ten million little leaves; and upper Asylum Street in Hartford is one long phantasmagoria of Japanese cherry, rhododendron, and bronze beech. As the old ballad of Robin Hood reminds us,

When shawes beene sheene, and shradds full fayre,
And leeves both large and longe,
It is merry, walking in the fayre fforest,
To heare the small bird's songe,

but in some moods, at least, we may find it merrier still to walk at that same season in Central Park or Riverside Drive or through the Bronx, for these have much of the charm of the "fayre fforest" and certain other advantages beside. Scarcely the Vale of Tempe itself is more beautiful than Washington's Seventeenth Street in the springtime, or that shining strip of quiet water by the Monument that reflects the cherry trees in flourish. Where are we to look, in all wild nature, for such charm as that of Charleston's Meeting Street, or for such triumphs in the picturesque as we find in Rampart Street, New Orleans, for the grace of St. Louis's Portland Place, for the splendor of Evanston's Forest Avenue and of Chicago's North Shore along the twenty-mile length of Sheridan Road? Surely, trees are never more beautiful, and they are seldom seen to better advantage, than are the peppers of Pasadena, the eucalypti of Nob Hill in San Francisco, and the blossoming oaks of Cornell Road in Portland, Oregon.

The time has come for us to realize that in these United States a kind of beauty has been worked out, by patient collaboration between men and trees, not elsewhere to be seen in the world, and never before known. When we try to picture ancient Athens, Rome, Carthage, Alexandria, it is the glory of civic architecture that we see, dazzling white under the sun of the Mediterranean and unsoftened by any foliage. Even the grove in which Plato walked and talked, his Academe, was a mile outside the city gates. In the cities of modern Europe, for the most part either founded by the Romans or else planned upon Roman examples, trees are in most instances a comparatively recent afterthought, and much the same thing is to be said of the older cities and towns of England, that home of noble trees. One reason for this is that most of the more ancient centers of population in the Old World are descended from strongholds and fastnesses, and that they were to begin with, and for many centuries after their founding, tightly crowded inside of city walls that left no room for trees. In the European cities of the Middle Ages the forest may often have pressed close to the environing walls, but it did not overleap them. Chaucer's, and even Shakespeare's, London, except for the gardens round Inns of Court, was probably almost as treeless as Venice is today.

The origins of American cities were entirely different. In the east, at any rate, most of them began, perforce, in clearings in the forest, and as soon as the need of the stockade was over they began to spread and to sprawl down the vistas of oak and pine. Although it is true that during much of our earlier history we were not very fond of the forest, even regarding it at times as a foe, yet we could not destroy it utterly even if we wished to, and there soon came a time when we did not wish. Before the woods were gone they came to be our home, and while there were yet many trees for us to cherish we learned that they were our friends. The effects of this feeling upon the American landscape have been such that a traveler from the South of Europe might well get the impression that we have invited the forest in to dwell with us, but perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that we are the forest's invited guests. Certainly the maples of Massachusetts and the live oaks of Louisiana look as much at home here as we do, and it would take only a very little exploring into genealogies to discover that they have been here a great deal longer than we have.

This being true, it is pleasant to observe that we have conducted ourselves with some regard to the social amenities, at least in our city streets. We have given our trees more freedom, more space, and in every way a better opportunity to display themselves, than any other people has ever yet done. We have not confined them to public or royal forests nor yet to private parks, and we have not inclosed them behind high stone walls. For several interesting and highly significant reasons, we have never taken kindly in America to the wall that overemphasizes the fact of private property, our fences are not intended to block the public view, and even our hedges are used not to shut out, or to shut in, but rather to decorate. One result of this is that the lawns of our most beautiful and most characteristic city streets are usually continuous, sweeping the one into the other, and another excellent result is that one man's tree is everybody's tree. Thus it comes about that, if we have not yet developed a civic architecture comparable with the best of the ancient world, and if we are still somewhat more imitative than could be wished in our domestic building, we are by no means deprived of beauty, or forced to do without a public art. Our long and lofty peristyles of elm and oak and maple, with their richly foliated capitals, our tall columnar tulip trees, our blossoming buck-eyes that are like so many mounds of green and bloom—these have served us well.

The proof that we have rather made our homes in the forest than brought the trees in as our guests is seen in the freedom of their arrangement as they stand in our parks and public squares, but most of all on our lawns. We have not set them out with compass and tape-line, as peoples do who have long been treeless, but have allowed them to walk our streets, so to speak, almost as freely as we do ourselves. And another proof is that the birds are as much at home in city trees as they are in the wilderness. Many birds, indeed, positively prefer them. It is a rare thing indeed to find an oriole's nest in the wild wood, but as one looks down an avenue of elms in a city of New England it is often possible to count half a dozen such nests to the block. Nowhere does the robin sing more cheerfully at evening than among the branches that arch above a city street, and the cry of the highholder is never more joyous than when we hear it echoing back and forth from house to house.

There is in fact a beauty in the shaded streets, with their wavering spots of sunlight upon flowers and sward and house fronts, such as the forest can never have. The trees are happier here, if we may say so, than they are in the woods themselves, for they reach a greater growth and attain a more perfect form. Their species are more varied in the city. Their colors are more vividly contrasted. It is as though they grew more beautiful through consciousness of our admiring eyes. And we have given them, in many instances, a fair setting and background. The fresh green of a larch seen against a brick house-wall is better to look at than the same color seen against a background of woods. A dark pine brushing light-colored stone is as lovely at least as it could have been on a mountain side. All things considered, then, we have been fairly good guests, and we hope to be still better. In the meantime, it is one of the most significant things to be said about us that we have built our cities in the forest.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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Water Colors

No one would have used it from choice, for it was a dismal sort of place, even on a sunny day; but it happened to be a short cut between two city streets.

It was noticeable that people never loitered there, except to buy an occasional apple or an orange from the fruit and vegetable stall that jutted out from a tiny shop in the wall and existed from morn to eve, week in, week out, in a state of perpetual disorder.

All who used the passage hurried along, looking neither to right nor left, their one desire being to reach the brighter atmosphere of the street, all, that is to say, except the artist. Artists are peculiar; they haunt odd corners, and often rejoice in things that most people avoid. So it did not seem strange to come across a huddled figure, seated beneath an umbrella on an upturned box—borrowed no doubt from the fruit shop—with one shoulder rubbing the damp, grimy wall and one foot in a puddle, dipping his brush into a box of paints and applying the paint to a block of paper.

I found myself hoping, as I passed, that he had brought a sufficient supply of dull colors to do full justice to the subject, and then, dodging the rain that dripped incessantly from the faded awning of the shop, went my way and forgot about him.

The following day, on entering the passage, I found a little silent group of children gathered behind the artist, including the girl from the fruit stall. They were observing the quick movements of his brush with rapt attention. I had no time to waste, however, and hurried on.

For the next week or two business took me to another part of the city and, when I again found myself in the passage, the artist had gone. The artist had gone, and the place had changed. There was no doubt about it. A certain orderliness pervaded the fruit stall. The usual litter which, loosening itself from the cases, strayed down the gutter, accompanied by odd potatoes and bits of cabbage leaves, was hidden away; the fruit was polished and arranged with remarkable care, each apple standing in a cup of colored paper, while the oranges, beneath their pictorial wrapping, were placed in rhythmical rows. Moreover, the old steps, leading up to the entrance of the shop itself, were clean, and the girl was arrayed in a new blue apron.

I paused beside the fruit for the pleasure of looking at it, and I bought some apples. "Who has been fixing up your stall for you?"

"I did it myself," she replied, and I saw she was pleased that I had noticed it. "We're getting a new awning," she announced; "this one's a sight."

I asked her what color the new awning was to be.

"Oh, bright," she replied. "I don't know exactly, but something cheery."

I bought some oranges and slipped them into the bag with the apples. "And the artist—did he finish his picture?"

She nodded. "We're lookin' after it for him for a bit," she said. "He didn't seem as if he wanted to take it home just yet. We've got it in the shop; I'll show it to you."

She rubbed her hands on the sides of her apron as she ran up the steps.

It was a fine bit of color. He had taken advantage of the wet day to collect every tone the place could offer and the result was a study of brilliant reflections. The girl held the picture between the palms of her hands, so that her fingers should not touch the surface; and, throwing her head back, she looked at it intently.

"I hope he doesn't come back for it soon," she said. "It's made things different, somehow, having it here."

June in Essex

A poplar in a field with wind-struck leaves,
Now dark, now bright;
Beyond, in the bright sun, the green hay heaves,
Falls, shadows silver, now sways dark, now light.

Along the hedge, dove-purple flowers the grass,
Sorrels are red.
The breezes in the beech-crests, as they pass,
Rustle the light leaves lifting, overhead.

Down by the river, there, the willow line
Straight, grey and tall;
As the airs change, they glimmer and they shine:
On the far space of fields cloud-shadows fall.

White clover fields are blossoming and their scent
Honeys the road;
Above, grey sky with white and rain and sun are blent.
Red campions on the banks where late the chervil showed.

This is green Essex in the month of June,
And I have seen
And wanted nothing more, all the long afternoon,
Than one tall poplar straight over a world of green.

Here orchids grow and over there, the hay
Sways in the flight
Of that same wind that softly, all the day,
Breathes on the poplar-leaves and turns them dark, now bright.

—MARGOT ROBERT ADAMSON, in "New British Poets." Collection made by LASCELLES ABERCROMBIE.



Courtesy of the National Museum, Stockholm, Sweden, to The Christian Science Monitor

Home Melodies: From a Painting by Anders Zorn

THE costumes of Dalarne, a province in central Sweden, have become well known through the paintings of Anders Zorn, himself a son of this county. "Home Melodies" shows a girl ("kulla" is the special name for the girls from Dalarne), from the village of Mora, where Zorn was born, where he owned a house and lived for many years. Against an ivory-colored background the girl, dressed in a red jacket with a yellow and green front, red apron and a dark skirt, a many-colored bag, a white cap with yellow and green ribbons, stands singing and playing a guitar. It was one of Zorn's last works, painted in 1920, and presented to the National Museum in Stockholm.

At his home, in Mora, Zorn arranged his large collection of works of art, Dala costumes from olden times and all such works as showed the progress and culture of civilization. He spared no energy to awaken and maintain in his countrymen an interest and love for old customs. Zorn seemed to have had time for everything. He would take up and start any new thing that interested him, although he was always busy.

It was Zorn, for instance, who initiated and defrayed the expense of the first musicians' competition. These simple musical festivals, competitions and prizes for the peasant musicians have been of great importance and have brought to light and made familiar many old folk melodies, which were known only in distant villages. At the first festival, arranged by Zorn in 1906 by Lake Siljan, thirty-two musicians, men and women, took part. The instruments used were the violin, the s. c. cow-horn, and goat horn. Since that time Zorn's idea has been taken up, similar competitions and festivals now being held in many counties. The "Morakulla," here portrayed singing home melodies may very likely have taken part at one of these festivals.

From a Window in Princes Street

Above the Crags that fade and gloom
Starts the bare knee of Arthur's Seat;
Ridged high against the evening bloom,
The Old Town rises, street on street;
With lamps, bejewelled, straight ahead,
Like rampired walls the houses lean,
All spired and domed and turreted,
Sheer to the valley's darkling green;
Ranged in mysterious disarray,
The Castle, menacing and austere,
Looms through the lingering last of day;
And in the silver dusk you hear,
Reverberated from crag and scar,
Bold bugles blowing points of war.

—From "Poems," by WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN confronted with the problem of feeding the five thousand who had followed Christ Jesus into a desert place, even his disciples were not fully appreciative of the power of Truth. We read in the Gospel of John that in order to test him Jesus asked Philip, "Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?" And, in spite of the Master's previous proofs of spiritual power, Philip said, "Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them." Then we read that Andrew informed Jesus that there was present a lad who had "five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but," he hastened to add, "what are they among so many?" What, indeed! To material sense totally inadequate! But Christ Jesus did not accept the physical evidence. Instead, he took the loaves, and, giving thanks to God, distributed them and the fishes to the disciples, and they to the multitude; and later twelve baskets were filled with the fragments that remained.

Now if this act were the demonstration of a gift which Jesus alone possessed, it would be merely of wonderful interest; but if, on the other hand, Jesus demonstrated the operation of spiritual law, the law of God, infinite good, which he understood, the feeding of that multitude nineteen centuries ago is of the utmost importance to humanity today, and worthy of consecrated consideration.

Christian Science avers that this miracle, like the others performed by Jesus, was the result of the natural operation of divine law, revealing the care of a benevolent Father-Mother God. Moreover, this law can be understood by all; and, according to the measure of our understanding and spirituality, can be demonstrated.

In the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 591) Mrs. Eddy defines "miracle" as "that which is divinely natural, but must be learned humanly; a phenomenon of Science." The question then is, How can we utilize this divine law in order to solve the many problems of supply that beset the world today? Jesus gave us the important rule, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." By this he implied that supply is primarily spiritual. This kingdom, the domain of right thinking, can be discerned spiritually by recognizing God as Spirit, all-powerful, ever present; as infinite Mind, intelligently supplying man through spiritual law, now and forever.

To our educated beliefs, which base supply on personal capabilities, money, or other material means, the true and spiritual source does not appear feasible. But can that which is fleeting, changeable, fluctuating, and nonintelligent be substance, or substantial? No! Then matter is not real supply.

When, however, we commence basing our thought of supply on the understanding of God and his unalterable law of good; when we come to understand Him as divine Principle, Love, the foundation of supply is seen to be lasting and substantial. And as this foundation becomes established in our consciousness and the perfection of God and His creation is realized, then is fulfilled our Master's promise, "All these things shall be added." Jesus himself proved it.

This scientifically Christian process is not transcendental, but beautifully logical, natural, understandable, demonstrable by all who will consecratedly study and apply the rules. It is natural that as we imbibe right ideas of supply they should dispel wrong thoughts of lack. And that is how the divine Mind, God, reaches us with His infinite supply. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." Is not this what Christ Jesus implied when he said, "It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God"? Then fundamentally, primarily, the inspiration of right ideas comes from divine Mind.

Let those who are beset with a sense of limited supply do even as our Way-shower did—turn away from the false material evidence and seek the solution in the knowledge of God's supremacy, dominion, "over all the earth." The divine Principle of being multiplied the fishes and loaves in the desert; for nothing is impossible to God, and therefore nothing is impossible to thought which reflects God.

Right now we can rest assured that God is reigning, controlling, governing, and supplies all our needs when He is sought in the right way, when we hold thought persistently and consecratedly to the conviction that good alone is real, infinite and eternal. Thus we shall see the salvation of our God and experience His manifold blessings; for "divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need" (Science and Health, p. 494).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Evening Walks

Now the wild strawberry has put forth his flower
On the warm bank, and now the sycamore
Lifts shuttlecocks of leafits to the shower
That all day long has fallen so slow and sure,
And slow and sure up straws and sprigs and boles
The friar snails enjoy the watery hour
In glossy shells girt round with chestnut scrolls,
And coatless ones, with bare backs crinkled, scour
The sodden roadside with out-thrusting eyes
Or curl on ivy leaves in sleep's disguise;
The boy goes nesting on and heeds not them,
But takes the blackstriped hodney-dod, and cheeps,
Till out it comes amazed; dropt then, it creeps
Where the sheep's parsley tops a red-furred stem.

—EDMUND BLUNDEN, in "The Face of England."

Les Ressources

T... de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUAND il fallut nourrir les cinq mille personnes qui avaient suivi Jésus-Christ dans un lieu désert, les disciples eux-mêmes ne comprirent pas pleinement que le pouvoir de la Vérité pouvait résoudre ce problème. Nous lisons dans l'Evangile selon saint Jean que pour éprouver Philippe, Jésus lui demanda: "Où achèterons-nous des pains, afin que ces gens aient à manger?" Et malgré les preuves de puissance spirituelle précédemment données par le Maître, Philippe répondit: "Deux cents deniers de pain ne suffiraient pas pour en donner un peu à chacun." Nous apprenons ensuite qu'André dit à Jésus: "Il y a ici un petit garçon qui a cinq pains d'orge et deux poissons;" mais il se hâta d'ajouter: "Qu'est-ce que cela pour tant de gens?" Qu'était-ce, en effet, que ces provisions absolument insuffisantes pour le sens matériel? Mais Jésus le Christ n'accepta pas l'évidence des sens physiques. Au contraire, il prit les pains et, rendant grâces à Dieu, il les distribua, ainsi que les poissons, aux disciples qui à leur tour les donnèrent au peuple; et plus tard on remplit douze paniers des morceaux qui étaient restés.

Or s'il fallait voir dans cet acte la démonstration d'une force donnée à Jésus seul, la chose nous intéresserait simplement par son caractère merveilleux; mais si par contre Jésus démontra l'action de la loi spirituelle qu'il comprenait, de la loi de Dieu ou du bien infini, le fait que la multitude fut rassasiée il y a dix-neuf siècles est actuellement d'une extrême importance pour l'humanité et mérite d'être étudié dans un esprit de prière.

La Science Chrétienne affirme que ce miracle et les autres grandes œuvres accomplies par Jésus avaient pour cause l'action naturelle de la loi divine, qui révèle la sollicitude d'un Père-Mère Dieu plein de bonté. De plus, cette loi peut être comprise par chacun: elle peut se démontrer dans la mesure de notre compréhension et de notre spiritualité.

Dans le Glossaire de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy, à la page 591, définit "miracle" en ces termes: "Ce qui est divinement naturel, mais qu'il faut apprendre humainement; un phénomène de la Science." Dès lors, une question se pose: Comment pouvons-nous utiliser cette loi divine pour résoudre les nombreux problèmes d'ordre économique qui obsèdent aujourd'hui le monde? Jésus nous donna cette règle importante: "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice," il indiquait ainsi que les ressources sont avant tout spirituelles. Ce royaume de Dieu, ce domaine du penser juste, peut être discerné spirituellement si l'on reconnait Dieu comme étant Esprit, tout-puissant et toujours présent; comme étant l'Entendement infini qui, maintenant et sans cesse, pourvoit avec intelligence aux besoins de l'homme, par la loi spirituelle.

On croit souvent que les ressources dépendent des capacités personnelles, de l'argent ou d'autres moyens matériels; et pour ces croyances inculquées par l'éducation, la vraie source spirituelle ne semble pas applicable. Mais ce qui est éphémère, changeant, variable et sans intelligence, peut-il être substance ou substantiel? Non! Dans ce cas, la matière ne constitue pas les vraies ressources.

Cependant, lorsque nous commençons à baser nos pensées concernant les ressources sur la compréhension de Dieu, de Sa loi immuable et bonne; lorsque nous parvenons à comprendre qu'Il est le Principe divin ou l'Amour, nous voyons que les ressources ont un fondement durable et substantiel. A mesure que cette base est fermement établie dans notre conscience et que la perfection de Dieu et de Sa création est réalisée, la promesse du Maître s'accomplit: "Toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus." Jésus lui-même prouva ces faits.

Ce processus scientifiquement chrétien n'est ni vague ni fantastique, mais admirablement logique, naturel, compréhensible et démontrable pour tous ceux qui veulent en étudier et en appliquer les règles avec sincérité. Lorsque nous absorbons les idées justes concernant les ressources, il est naturel que les fausses pensées de dénuement se dissipent. C'est ainsi que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, nous communique Ses ressources infinies. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 307): "Dieu vous donne Ses idées spirituelles, et celles-ci vous donnent à leur tour les ressources quotidiennes." N'est-ce point là ce que Jésus-Christ entendait lorsqu'il dit: "Il est écrit: 'L'homme ne vivra pas seulement de pain, mais de toute parole qui sort de la bouche de Dieu'"? Fondamentalement donc et en premier lieu, l'inspiration des idées justes vient de l'Entendement divin.

Ceux qui sont obsédés par un sens de ressources limitées doivent faire précisément ce que fit notre Conducteur—se détourner du faux témoignage matériel et chercher la solution désirée dans la connaissance du fait que Dieu est suprême et domine "sur la terre entière." Le divin Principe multiplia les poissons et les pains dans le désert; car rien n'est impossible à Dieu, et par conséquent rien n'est impossible à la pensée qui reflète Dieu.

Nous pouvons maintenant même nous reposer dans l'assurance que Dieu règne, dirige, gouverne, et pourvoit à tous nos besoins lorsque nous Le cherchons selon la justice,—lorsque notre pensée s'attache avec persistance et sincérité à la conviction que le bien seul est réel, infini, éternel. Ainsi nous verrons le salut de notre Dieu, nous connaîtrons Ses multiples bénédictions; car "l'Amour divin a toujours répondu à tout besoin humain, et y répondra toujours" (*Science et Santé*, p. 494).

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Literary Factory Manager

The Journals of Arnold Bennett: Vol. I, 1896-1910. Edited by Newman Flower. London: Cassell. 10s. 6d. New York: Viking. $4.

FROM 1896 until his passing last year, Arnold Bennett kept a Journal which ran to some million words. But any hope that we should be shown very far beyond that impervious, diffident and professional façade to the secret Arnold Bennett as he was will not be gratified. There is no reason to believe that in the following volumes our curiosity will be more fortunate. Self-discipline for many reasons was predominant in Arnold Bennett's character and it is the essence of such a man that he never quite gives himself away. Furthermore, he was an artist, and therefore there were several Arnold Bennetts; and in writing this Journal, minutely noting the people he met and the things he did, he was an artist also observing himself, as in everything else he undertook. He was determined to be the complete author, and complete authors keep journals. In addition, he had the Goncourt Journals in his thought, and his own was in consequence much more of an exercise than a safety valve.

It is a very good exercise. Dorothy Cheston Bennett, in a brief introduction, talks of an unhappy love affair which made a great impression on his character, closing the barrier and heightening the façade. He dismisses it in two brief entries. There is, no doubt, something in this, but the main frame of his nature was already well designed. The unremarkable, hard-headed, pragmatic northern stock from which he came, his lack of liberal education, his poverty and his physical infirmity, made self-discipline and the façade inevitable, whatever happened. What are the flight to France and the devotion to French æsthetic standards, the omnivorous skipping for reading's sake, the attempts to learn foreign languages, but the efforts to 'self-education'? In one of the few revealing entries in this book he writes in 1908:

"Always haunted by dissatisfaction at the discrepancy between reason and conduct! No reason why conduct should not conform to the ideas of reason, except inefficient control of the brain. . . . It is the clumsiness of my living which disgusts me. . . . I am so wrapped up in myself that I, if anyone, ought to succeed in a relative self-perfection. I aim as much from love of perfection and scorn of inefficiency as for my own happiness. . . . Clumsiness in living is what I scorn: systems not people. . . . I do not like to think that I am not absolutely complete and sufficient in myself to myself."

♦ ♦ ♦

Very successfully Arnold Bennett managed to discipline himself to work on several planes. He worked out how one could live efficiently on 24 hours a day, how to make money by his pen and how to succeed as an artist. Or rather, in spite of all this, he did manage to some extent to succeed as an artist. The ungovernable irrational element at the back of literary creation fascinated and worried him. He noted its behavior drily:

"Today I spent such a day as ought to satisfy a man of letters. Having done my correspondence, I went out at 10:15 for a walk, and to consider the plot of my story. I strolled about the Quartier de l'Europe till 11:30, lunched at my usual restaurant, where I am expected and where my maternal waitress advised me in the selection of my lunch. During lunch I read Le Journal. I came home, finished the Journal, read 'Don Quixote' and fell asleep. Then at 1:30 I amused myself on the piano. At 2 I began in my Bruges chair to ponder further on my story, and the plot seemed to be coming. At 3:30 I made my afternoon tea, and then read more 'Don Quixote' and fell asleep for about a minute. The plot was now coming faster and faster, and at 5 I decided I would at any rate begin to sketch the story. At 6:45 I had done a complete rough draft of the whole story."

♦ ♦ ♦

This is a characteristic entry, with its "man of letters" and its "Bruges chair." Among countless comments on life in France, theaters and people he saw, places he dined at, and a thousand diurnal observations shrewdly or differently noted, the "man of letters" is well to the fore. In 1907 he notes what he calls his record year—375,000 words, which included four long stories, 46 newspaper articles, a play, a scenario for a new novel and the first part of "The Old Wives Tale," which was written in his copper plate hand! And all the time, too, the Journal was going on. But at 37 there was no great sign of fortune or fame, and he had aimed conscientiously and forcibly at both. This is odd when we remember the success legend he set up. He was not the first sensitive man to disguise himself as a factory, and in the Journal he is in the main keeping up the appearance of being the efficient man of the world, the production manager of letters.

Among much that is trivial and dry in this Journal there is a great deal that is interesting. One can almost echo his own satisfaction when he read some of it after eight years. Much he found "terribly young," most "enormously interesting" and some remarkably good. The Journal had rewarded him.

V. S. PRITCHETT.



The Christian Science Monitor - © William S. Rice

"Down the San Joaquin," From the Portfolio of 17 Block Prints by William S. Rice, Published by the Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee.

Berkeley and America

Berkeley's American Sojourn, by Benjamin Rand. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $2.

DR. RAND'S little monograph displays his usual patient erudition and quiet lucidity of expression. Anyone interested in the part which America played in the good Bishop's life, or in the part which the good Bishop played in American life, will find here all the facts already known, together with several new discoveries, the whole forming a simple, unassuming, informative account of the circumstances and significance of the episode. It is not likely that much of importance has escaped Dr. Rand's meticulous research to be unearthed by future investigators.

Unfortunately, the "important discoveries" vivaciously announced in the blurb turn out to be of academic interest only. The story of Berkeley's visit to Harvard College, the proof that he preached in King's Chapel in Boston, will certainly excite no one but a specialist, nor do these facts throw any new light on the character of the man or the development of his philosophy. It may well be that Tyler's more impressionistic account of Berkeley's American sojourn in "Three Men of Letters" (1895), though superseded in point of accuracy and detail by this later study, will have a greater appeal for the general reader by virtue of a certain gusto which gives vitality to his scholarship.

The chief interest of the episode lies, of course, in its influence on American thought. The specific results enumerated by Dr. Rand (most of which have already been pointed out by Tyler) strike one as rather meager, since Berkeley's more intangible influence on higher education and the general intellectual stimulus afforded by his visit are hardly to be catalogued in any systematic fashion, and the one specific point which it would be most interesting to have cleared up—namely, the possible influence of Berkeley on Jonathan Edwards's early philosophy—remains as much a matter of opinion as ever.

However, Dr. Rand does include a brief and somewhat irrelevant account of the influence of Berkeleianism on American philosophy—irrelevant because this influence does not proceed from the philosopher's stay in America but from the independent virtues of his philosophy. Dr. Rand believes Berkeleianism to be an important element in the persistent idealism which he sees as the dominant strain in American philosophical thought, and undoubtedly it has been extremely important; but those of us who believe Jonathan Edwards to have arrived at his radical conclusions independently feel warranted in asumming a native strain of idealism far more important than any influence from abroad.

R. P.

The Wife of Lincoln

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, by W. A. Evans. New York: Knopf. $3.50.

TRADITION has not been kind to Abraham Lincoln's wife—or even just, says Dr. Evans in his intensive study of her. He set himself the task of finding out what lay behind Mrs. Lincoln's actions. He has tried to answer the following questions: What were Mrs. Lincoln's personality traits, and how did she come by them? What was the effect of her inheritance, childhood environment and education? What did her life as wife and mother in Springfield and in the White House do to her? What was the influence of health, religion, politics, financial problems, social life and her successes and failures? Did she change as she went along the highway of life? Was she more responsible for what she did at one time than at another?

It can be easily seen that the attempt to find an answer to these questions has involved exhaustive research and careful reasoning. Whether the reasoning is always correct to the point of finality, it is obvious that Dr. Evans's attitude is fair. His findings throw doubt on the theories advanced, probably in all sincerity, by Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, that Mary Todd finally married Lincoln out of revenge for the postponement of their wedding and that a feeling of revenge was the key to her many puzzling acts. In this connection, it is important to note that Dr. Evans, like Dr. William E. Barton, rejects the Ann Rutledge romance as a myth, originated by Herndon.

It is also important to note that Mary Todd grew up in a household where there were many children. Her own mother left six children ranging in ages from 1 to 12; her stepmother had nine more. Both mothers were too busy to give much individual attention to any one child. Mary's father was highly respected and prosperous but sensitive and high-strung. Family life for the elder brood of children was complicated by the fact that Grandmother Parker, living in her elegant mansion near by, did not like their father's second wife.

In the pretty, well-born, highly educated, driving, aggressive, socially and politically ambitious young woman who became the wife of Abraham Lincoln there was a major trait, mentioned by those who had known her from her school days—that "she wanted what she wanted when she wanted it." This quality betokens a kind of childishness. She expected to marry. She accomplished that. She wanted social recognition and sought it through her husband's political success. She became the First Lady, but for many reasons, some of them entirely beyond her control, this did not give her social dominance. Then, with the assassination of her husband, all she had struggled for was lost, and she set her heart on a new goal—financial independence. The author believes that her disintegration came from two causes: (1) her emotionalism, and (2) her money difficulties.

The years at the White House were for her a financial nightmare. Even before the first inauguration she went to New York to "buy things for the White House." She went into debt, and as the years went on used her credit more and more lavishly. By 1863 she owed $27,000, and New York creditors threatened to sue her. To offset this she was overthrifty at home. After 1865 she besieged Congress for a pension, and finally in 1871 obtained her desire. She still bought extravagantly and on account of her misuse of money her son Robert had her examined and committed to an institution at Batavia, Ill. Promptly she adopted a new policy. She resolved to show the world that she could restrain herself, could master her urge for extravagant buying; could live quietly in one place. She did this so thoroughly that her property was restored to her and she spent her last years a "calm, quiet woman, nursing her dislikes, rebelling sometimes against her immediate family, but inoffensive; hoarding her possessions, but with no interest in them." She continued to have illusions, to keep in a dark room, to avoid life, but she had acquired the ability to yield to restraint.

The book is a thoroughly substantiated appeal for fair play in dealing with Mary Lincoln.

The Way of the Film, by Andrew Buchanan (London: Pitman's Art and Life Series. 5s.) is an excellent introduction to the technicalities of talkie production, written by a man who has done constructive work in the cinema. Mr. Buchanan is the editor of the Ideal Cinemagazine, which provides first-rate entertainment. Mr. Buchanan recognizes the value of the American contribution to the screen, but he feels that British imitation of American production is not a good thing. He urges British companies instead of copying American efficiency and speed, to try to give something of their own to the screen. One original film would do more for the repute of the British film industry than all its present output, he declares.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Matters of Opinion

WHEN Karel Čapek published his "Letters from England," we were enchanted with them . . . The author of "R. U. R.," we discovered, was also a good reporter, and more, an interpretive journalist . . . Few men, it seemed, had caught so deftly the essence of Englishness . . . The pencil sketches were perhaps even more illuminating . . . So, naturally, we were glad to see him follow with "Letters from Spain" (Putnam).

Sequels to novels, repetitions of musical numbers or dances, imitations by a dramatist of his successful play—do they ever leave you as breathless as the originals? . . . This form of response to applause is bathetic . . . Worse, it is stupid . . . "Always leave 'em hungry," said a wise showman . . . The comedian who keeps on dropping his hat until the last laugh fades is not among the headliners . . . Until he goes into the movies . . . There the motto is, "The oftener you do it, the funnier it is" . . . Only the necessity of emptying the theater, we suppose, prevents producers from continuing to show the wheels turning or the curtains blowing 24 hours a day . . . M. René Clair is the only exception to this rule.

♦ ♦ ♦

But what, you ask, have the movies to do with Mr. Čapek's "Letters from Spain"? . . . Nothing, except to throw them into an agreeable relief . . . He has conveyed, with wiggly lines like those used by the Gloucester colony of painters, an impression of landscape viewed from a train window . . . He does not find it necessary to give you a series of "shots" of the station, the porter, the gates, the wheels, the coal-scuttle, the steam whistle, the compartments and the travelers . . . He is very flattering.

Can you forgive these animadversions on screen art? . . . The fact is, we've just been dragged to another film masterpiece, which turned out to be a little more tedious than the last . . . Delegates to the Congress of Vienna in 1815 are entertained at the opera with the dances from "Prince Igor" . . . Borodin was born in 1894 . . . Neither, you will say, was the waltz known to the Vienna of the period of the "Rosenkavalier" . . . No; but the "Rosenkavalier" is a work of art . . . Only artists may take these liberties.

♦ ♦ ♦

You have no doubt heard the expression, "The end of the limit" . . . Only the other day we discovered that in practical life it is considered that there are degrees of the limit . . . Near a pretty suburban railroad station we observed a sign: "Yard Limit Ends" . . . And just across the tracks: "Yard Limit Begins" . . . That made it a little confusing . . . The beginning and the end of the limit, it appears, are at the same point . . . Isn't that the yard limit?

We thought many years ago that the motion pictures had come to the beginning of the limit . . . Shortly thereafter it seemed to us that they had reached its end . . . But no; the end of this limit obviously has been harder to reach than the low point of stock quotations . . . It recedes indefinitely . . . One hope we see: The reduction of dialogue perhaps indicates a return toward the silent film, which seemed so dreadful until sound was introduced . . . With the sound gone, perfect movies will be in sight . . . It will remain only to eliminate the pictures.

♦ ♦ ♦

We should never consent, though, to removing the pictures from Mr. Čapek's travel books . . . They do a lot for the "Letters from Spain" . . . Have you guessed—we have been trying to defer the confession—that these letters from Spain amuse us less than those from England? . . . Much of the characteristic charm is here . . . The poet, for example, to whom the Pullman "suggests all the magic of distant places," is told plainly that Pullmans and sleeping cars look far more enticing from outside than from within . . . And the "dreadful secret" is let out that the far-flung hotel labels seen on suit cases may be purchased at a moderate fee in travel agencies . . . But it is possible to have enough of this sort of charm . . . And what is to be made of this: "The Spaniards are not cruel to animals"? . . . But Čapek has a just appreciation of Velázquez, El Greco and Goya, he is fascinated by the Spanish dances, and he is really enthusiastic over the skill displayed by the Basque pelota-players . . . Finally, Mr. Čapek is for a League of Nations, with the proviso that "they must be nations with all the proper trimmings, each one with different hair and a different language" . . . An opinion which will not want support.

'Sublimely Mild'

Sir Philip Sidney, by Mona Wilson. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.75.

THE credentials of her competence for the writing of literary biography Miss Wilson gave us in her life of William Blake, published magnificently several years ago by the Nonesuch Press and recently reissued in less expensive form; and now she has turned back two centuries to the story of the life of another English poet, differing in many ways from Blake. Her new book follows hard upon another biography of Sidney written by an American scholar; but whereas that book was written in a full and heightened style calculated to connote the splendid way of life in Renaissance England, this is composed in simple and subdued and straightforward English. Miss Wilson evidently reckoning that it was unnecessary to gild the lily or to add fresh perfume to the violet. The best tribute to Sidney is to let the story of his life speak for itself; to analyze and expound his poetry, his criticism and his romance, and to rely for eloquence upon the fact of his enormous posthumous prestige. She presents us with "Sidney as he lived and as he loved, sublimely mild, a spirit without spot."

A strange, almost unparalleled career, marked, it would seem to the superficial reader, by a succession of failures: in politics, in diplomacy, in love, in ambition, almost, one might say, in literature, for none of his writings was published in his lifetime. A career which is testimony to the triumph of individuality; Sidney's greatest accomplishment being himself. One wonders what would have been his reputation had he survived to the Scriptural measure of human life's span. One wonders what share in forming his reputation that final sublime gesture—"thy necessity is greater than mine"—had. At any rate, the reputation was that of the typical Renaissance gentleman—"typical" not in the sense of being average, but of being the type, the exemplar, the norm. Sidney submitted himself to what his friend Spencer so beautifully calls "virtuous and gentle discipline." He was the accomplished knightly gentleman, courageous and kind, courtier, poet, soldier, scholar, apt in many manly arts and patron and practitioner of the fine arts also. And though of the Renaissance he possessed many of the best qualities of the old chivalry, and thus he stands Janus-like, looking two ways, backward to the antique medieval ideal, forward to modern society and manners. He had in him much of the best of both worlds.

In broad outline his career is of course familiar to everyone, and the scholars have been busy with it for so long that not much of novelty remains to be discovered. Miss Wilson has gleaned in the footsteps of her predecessors and has fashioned a convincing and lifelike portrait not by the addition of picturesque details from her imaginative conception of the man but by letting the facts speak for themselves. And because without a knowledge of his writings—the sonnets, the romance, the "Defense of Poetry"—we should have but a faint idea of what Sidney was, she has interwoven literary criticism with her biography, analyzing with fine sensitiveness all the major works and quoting liberally from them, especially from the "Astrophel and Stella." It is not possible to agree with her in every detail of her commentary. For example, we think her overbold in adopting the theory that Shakespeare's sonnet, "Not marble nor the gilded monuments of princes" was originally written as a prefatory tribute to Sidney's sonnet-sequence. But we are glad to remark that she is opposed to the unimaginative and dry-as-dust school of critics, headed by Sir Sidney Lee, who hold that this sonnet-sequence and others of the period are mere conventional exercises in an Italian fashion, not related to the poet's experience of life. "Look in thy heart and write," said the Muse to Sidney, and he obeyed the behest. The result was not the less beautiful, nor the less sincere because, in recording the experiences of his heart he availed himself of a contemporary literary fashion.

S. C. C.

"Wordsworthshire"

The English Lakes, by W. T. Palmer. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.

ONLY one fault could be found with this latest book on the ever-glamorous English Lakes: that it exerts undue influence in a year when tourist and steamship agents are in league to persuade Americans that it is cheaper to go abroad than to stay at home.

The author admits to having written in unblushing pride of his native lakes and streams and mountains. Few are better qualified to rouse in us like enthusiasms. For Mr. Palmer knows the countryside in all seasons and conditions. He knows how it looks in early morning, when shreds of mist engulf the placid sheep on the green slopes of Grasmere; he reframes for us the picture of Wordsworth pacing up and down the terrace at Rydal Mount, dictating to Dorothy, leaving the prosaic matters of household and offspring to a faithful, dependable wife. With a touch of humor, perhaps, Mr. Palmer heads several of his chapters "Wordsworthshire." So, precisely, it is in the thought of the majority of visitors to the district.

Practical matters are by no means overlooked. For instance, we learn where the gypsies of today make their camps and why; how to rent a boat for a row on Windermere; how many miles it is to the border city of Carlisle and which is the best road. Keswick, we read, which has known the tramp of Roman legions and the invasions of warlike Danes, is now the home of Mr. Hugh Walpole, who has chosen the lakes as the setting for a series of novels beginning with "Rogue Herries."

Much truly weighty knowledge Mr. Palmer imparts with an admirable freshness. Guidebook information and literary lore he intersperses with diverting and always pertinent anecdote. There are photographs in plenty and, mercifully, both an index and a map. By all means, drop this volume into your suitcase before you step aboard ship for England.

M. W.

Three English Novels

Home for the Holidays, by R. H. Mottram. London: Chatto & Windus. 6s. net.
The Soldier and the Gentlewoman, by Hilda Vaughan. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d. net.
Spring Song, by Farquhar Sloan. London: John Murray. 7s. 6d. net.

MR. MOTTRAM'S novel, as its title intimates, describes an interlude. Back to their home—a quiet country vicarage—come the young people for their holidays, a girl from her university, her two brothers and a literary friend. The clergyman's family is a happy, united one, inarticulate but with a deep, almost tender mutual solicitude.

But the literary visitor feels ill at ease in these peaceful, old-fashioned surroundings. He is looking for stimulus, and he turns instinctively to the sensitive girl. While she is struggling in a web of hitherto unknown emotions, her aunt, an actress, enters on the scene, and immediately so enslaves the young man that he follows her back to town. The mental states of the characters and the varying points of view are presented with simplicity and dignity. Their behavior—except possibly in the scene when the mother comforts the daughter—are credible and lifelike.

The Celtic twilight which casts its shadow over Miss Vaughan's scene, and which blackens into tragedy, is in marked contrast to the clear, sunlit atmosphere of Mr. Mottram's story. The theme is the passion of a disinherited spinster for her Welsh home and estate, which she has managed with efficiency during the lean years of the war. Gwenllian, the spinster, is class-conscious, almost feudal in outlook, family-proud yet bitter against a world in which men are given first place. Her assertive pride masks her inner torment when she meets the undistinguished, youthful, "poor relation" to whom the property has been left. She instantly perceives he is weak, good-natured, malleable. She remains in the neighborhood, plays upon his feelings until he discovers he has proposed marriage to her and been accepted. He seems powerless, against the weight of Gwenllian's possessive, tradition-ridden character and he is sacrificed on Gwenllian's altars. The Welsh background and characters are admirably portrayed.

On an altogether lighter plane is the romance of "Spring Song." A young English artist in Italy falls in love with a beautiful model who has escaped from a convent. But hardly have they declared their love when a misunderstanding separates them and keeps them apart till the end of the tale. The scene shifts to Long Island in summer, to the rain and mist of a Scottish moorland and back again with triumphant sentiment to another, happier spring day when the lovers are reunited beneath the sunshine and blossoms of Italy.

Venetian Glass Poems

Collected Poems of Elinor Wylie, edited by William Rose Benet. New York: Knopf. $3.50.

IN A stately volume, bound in robin's-egg blue (perhaps intended to be the "incredible turquoise blue" of the poet's fine eyes under the hat, of the poem "Green Hair,") is presented the entire work of the brilliant poet whose passing was so untimely. Of these, 47 poems have never been published in book form, and 20 have never before appeared in print. The books previously published are arranged chronologically—"Nets to Catch the Wind," "Black Armour," "Trivial Breath," and "Angels and Earthly Creatures"—thus affording spacious opportunity for appreciation of the poet's progress. The hitherto uncollected poems include a brief prose passage.

It may seem a little superficial, a little impertinent, to rediscover at this time the quality of brittleness in Miss Wylie's poems, a fragility that consists of hardness as well as delicacy. Certainly her concern with glass, Venetian or ordinary (it would be prosaic but amazing to give the number of times that word alone appears), and the bright, metallic substance she uses in metaphor, and the things that shine with a frozen glare, like frost and mirrors and ice, sustains the criticism. The reader is likely to be too dazzled by the glitter to perceive the heart embedded in the porphyry. Perhaps, as with many another sophisticate, this brittle insouciance was worn as reverse armor against the hurt that must be hidden even as it must be endured. But tenderness and compassion are endearing softnesses in a poet as in a woman. Is it so necessary to hide them?

Miss Wylie rides on pinpant wing, choosing her own flowers of life and brushing them with an exquisite if occasionally cruel butterfly lightness that transforms them into crystal filigree. The patterns are richly variegated; the workmanship that of the artist-elegante. Their airiness is not ethereal. And sometimes these glass flowers come alive.

The sonnet sequence in "Angels and Earthly Creatures" will probably still be considered the poet's most distinguished blossoming. Here, though clothed in the silver aloofness of reticence, is feeling unashamed. Nor is all of the greater work confined in the ultimate pages. Here and there is the flash that is warm, the flame not frozen by the glass-blower's art. And everywhere the charming manner.

Of easy charm, the following is a quotable example:

Pretty Words

Poets make pets of pretty, docile words:
I love smooth words, like gold-enamelled fish
Which circle slowly with a silken swish;
And tender ones, like downy-feathered birds:
Words shy and dappled, deep-eyed deer in herds,
Come to my hands, and playful if I wish,
Or purring softly at a silver dish,
Blue Persian kittens, fed on cream and curds.
I love bright words, words up and singing early;
Words that are luminous in the dark, and sing;
Warm lazy words, white cattle under trees;
I love words opalescent, cool and pearly,
Like midsummer moths, and honied words like bees,
Gilded and sticky, with a little sting.

M. L.

Dorothy Wordsworth

Dorothy Wordsworth: the Early Years, by Catherine Macdonald Maclean. London: Chatto & Windus. 15s. net. New York: Viking. $5.

THE Journals of Dorothy Wordsworth were first published 35 years ago, and their appearance served two ends. They afforded intimate details which filled in our knowledge of her brother, William, and his friends; and they revealed Dorothy herself so that we no longer wonder why she was so indispensable to William's day-to-day existence. Miss Maclean has made use of the Journals as the basic material for her book, adding some new information, which she has gleaned in her own researches. But her special achievement lies in the fact that she has reëxamined in the light of the Journals all the revelant evidence afforded by Coleridge, Hazlitt, De Quincey, Southey, Cottle and others, and recreated the picture of Wordsworth's circle from Dorothy's viewpoint, thereby making a new picture.

The result is amazing. It gives a new perspective to the whole history of those thrilling days in which English Romantic poetry was born anew. It modifies in an important way that familiar picture of two men, Coleridge and Wordsworth, meeting in Nether Stowey in 1797-98 in that intellectual ecstasy which produced the Lyrical Ballads. To the enchantment and exaltation of those golden days resulting from that collision of mentalities we are persuaded to see that a third person was necessary, a scarcely articulate but flamelike being whose influence communicated itself not less to Coleridge than to Wordsworth, and was again and again in the years that followed to make a deep impression on others who visited their circle.

In the Modern Manner

Miss Maclean tells her story in the modern biographical manner, like one writing a novel. But she differs from her too facile predecessors in that she has steeped herself in a great body of material. She follows this evidence closely, and when the direct evidence is not sufficient she often fills in the scene from the indirect evidence of Wordsworth's poetry. If sometimes she goes a little beyond either of these sources, she almost justifies the liberty, since all that she attributes to Dorothy or William is in character. Thus, she writes of Coleridge and Dorothy at Nether Stowey:

"There was enchantment for him in his walks with Dorothy. It seemed to him, as Dorothy walked beside him, swift, half-stooping, that her eyes saw through the superficial appearance of things piercingly. . . . The leafless boughs—the bare trees—he noted, were to her no less dear than the fair trees in full leaf. She would stop to note the exact and lively rough green of the turnips with as much interest as she would note the rich bloom of the heath-flowers. The color of a red tuft of wool caught in a fence would set her musing. In the sheer form and texture of things she found something that fed her heart and fired her imagination. Coleridge spoke of this to Wordsworth, who replied that he had been like Dorothy when he was younger, that color and form had given him complete satisfaction without causing him to make any further attempt to correlate what he saw with any theory of the Universe. But Coleridge was not satisfied . . ."

Notes Regrettably Few

Now this passage is based in the main on the evidence of Coleridge. In part it is taken from the known appearance and habits of Dorothy. And it is told in language which is half Coleridgean, and half quite modern—Miss Maclean's. The author's notes are regrettably few, and rarely give the clue to her sources. But where we test it for ourselves the evidence substantiates her interpretation, and we are the more disposed to trust her for the rest.

In Dorothy's early years there were long periods in which she never saw her brother. She lived for the days when she would see him again. Her happiness seemed complete when she went to live with him in Dorset, though for him that was a period of "doubting and fear," when he might have given up poetry but for Dorothy's faith. The coming of Coleridge resolved his doubts. The true character of the imaginative life dawned on him like a vision when to the devotion of Dorothy was added the illuminating fire of Coleridge's presence.

Great figures move in and out of this drama, and as Miss Maclean presents them they are seen intimately without losing their greatness. That is high praise. But no less is due to the author of so careful, so story.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

The newest addition to the Oxford World's Classics is Trollope's "Last Chronicles of Barset," which constitutes Volumes 398-9 of the series.

Oxford publishes a new edition of Mr. Bernard Berenson's "Italian Pictures of the Renaissance," a sequel to the new edition of his "Italian Painters of the Renaissance," published in 1930. The present volume mentions many more artists and pictures than the lists of 1896, and brings all the schools together under one alphabetical order.

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EDUCATIONAL

Having Faith in the Child

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHILDREN have a faculty of reading the unspoken thought. They are apt to catch their cues for the day from the first fleeting expression that they see flit over their parents' or teacher's faces. Thus "the way we think" is not a privileged matter pertaining to ourselves alone, but a responsibility affecting others. A single chance word, a frown or a smile may set the key for a child's entire day of failure or success.

Every teacher knows those inspiring days when she comes to the classroom feeling full of cheer, with a smile and a buoyant inner lift of confidence. Who ever heard of a bad hour in a class whose teacher started out feeling like that?

And those days when life seems stale, flat and unprofitable! The teacher's voice is short and curt. Tension and gloom grip the children. They giggle, chatter, answer saucily, make foolish mistakes. The hour is ruined.

But suppose that teacher, before it is too late, remembers and says, with a laugh: "Let's all sit still for a minute and get quiet inside. We can all do these examples if we take time enough and don't feel excited. I'm going to tell you a story about . . ." naming anything she happens to think of. "After that, there aren't going to be any more mistakes."

To Give Assurance

Suppose we have a son or daughter caught in a fault or bad habit. Day after day we have labored and talked, apparently to no avail. We feel discouraged. There comes the temptation to exclaim: "You're hopeless. I give you up. I don't know what is going to become of you. You'll never amount to anything."

How do we know the struggle that may have been going on in the mind of that boy or girl to overcome the bad habit? Do we realize that the shock of bitterness at our condemnation may well be just the extra blow necessary to make him give up effort and hope? Have we any conception of the encouragement, the comforting assurance of faith that would be as a mighty weapon of strength to him for us to say, instead: "You slipped up this time, but I know you're going to make good. You don't have to live a whole lifetime at once, you know. All you have to think of is one thing at a time—the thing you are going to do next. If you know that it is wrong, you have the strength of character not to do it."

A girl of whom I knew, in her teens, had acquired a collection of habits which caused her parents much uneasiness. Acquaintances and so-called friends of the family had frankly "given her up," and predicted confidently that she would go on from bad to worse. But never for one moment did that mother permit herself to think, much less express, discouragement or failure. Though never failing to point out her daughter's errors and to show her the inevitable consequences if persisted in, her faith, constantly reiterated, flooded the atmosphere of that home with a glow like the radiance of a spiritual sun. No matter how much others croaked and condemned, that girl had always the strength of her mother's invincible confidence in her eventual triumph over her temptations as an unfailing inspiration.

What Faith Did

And triumph she did. She is now a young woman, of a sweetness and fineness of character which are a constant joy to all who know her.

A boy of 16 had, without the knowledge or suspicion of his parents, become involved with undesirable companions and was beginning to form certain bad habits. On one occasion, while discussing a matter of conduct with his father, the boy hinted, in a somewhat joking manner, that he himself might perhaps err in the respect under discussion. The father replied emphatically and in all sincerity: "No one can tell me that a boy as fine as I know you are would ever do such a thing as that. I know you and I know you couldn't, that's all."

The son went to work with himself and corrected the faults of which he alone had knowledge. Subsequently he reminded his father of the occurrence and told him the whole story.

"Nothing that you or anyone else ever said helped me so much to do right as when you told me that you knew I was too fine to do those things," he said. "When I knew you felt like that, it kept me straighter than anything else could have done."

Russian School Books Expound Civic Virtues

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

ILLUSTRATED school books on a great variety of subjects connected with the everyday life of the Russian people are proving a valuable element in the educational system of the new régime.

A large variety of these books, brought back from Leningrad by Miss Elizabeth Lavelle, a teacher in the Ethical Culture School, New York, offers an unexpected glimpse into one phase of public instruction in which doctrinairism plays but slight part. These books, provided with pictures in color by artists of uniformly high competence, are intended for the instruction of children of three and older, being of interest to them before they are able to recognize the simplest words, and taking on increasing value as their reading ability increases.

These books, or pamphlets rather (usually about 16 pages in size with pages eight inches square) sell for equivalent of a few cents each. While designed primarily for children, they are proving of educational value to adults who have not had advantages in schooling. The pleasant spectacle often results of parents and children learning together about the various activities of the vast country called U. S. S. R.

One of the most elementary books is devoted to the adventures of Sambo, a little black child who ran away into the woods when his mother insisted that he wash himself all over. His adventures, set forth in pictures, with here and there an explanatory word or two, consist of observing that the field mice, giraffes, elephants and pigs all wash their young, who submit with no undue struggle. Sambo finally runs home to his mother with the news of his discoveries. She does not require him to bathe immediately, but gives him a plate of three bananas.

The need of conservation of natural resources is set forth in a booklet that has children for most of its actors in the dramatized scenes. A group of them is shown picnicking in the woods and not taking care to put out their camp fire. The underbrush ignites, and this grows into a conflagration, in which the firefighters have difficulty in saving the houses. The final picture depicts a large section of the once beautiful woodland laid waste.

Another book shows where fish used for food come from, how the fishermen must combat unfavorable weather conditions, but, though their boat is upset others come to the rescue. The conclusion is typical of many of the pamphlets, showing a family at table enjoying the fruits of industry, and for a final set-piece there is a group of three fine fish.

Various other pamphlets, in the same manner, depict the life and character of the denizens of the sea, the raising of barnyard fowls, the processes of lumbering and various uses for finished wood, the means of obtaining water for domestic use (with a magnificent tiled bathroom for a concluding tableau of things to be hoped for by all), the uses of airplanes, the planting and care of vegetables for domestic use, pottery making, cotton raising, wool raising, sports, the social evolution of the provinces since the revolution, the making of musical instruments, and how to behave under all sorts of traffic conditions.

Miss Lavelle says that the text of these books, instead of dwelling upon political and economic doctrines at length, are largely concerned with expounding the civic and family virtues of honesty, neighborliness and industriousness. These and other books and pamphlets, to the number of 30,000 different titles, may be read by the children at the House of Culture in Leningrad. Activities of this center as well as those of public education are based upon the writings of the American educator, Mr. John Dewey, who is looked upon in Russia as standing in the front rank of their cultural leaders.

All the children's activities within the House of Culture are governed by the children themselves, with an occasional adult on duty for consultation. The children perform all the work incident to the library, and the other activities of the visiting children, numbering 2000 daily. A room that formerly was a gambling casino has been changed into a game room, with the card tables used now for the children for their checker and chess games. All discipline is enforced by the children, and they plan out their courses of study with the assistance of an adult teacher. A technological specialist is available at stated hours to give assistance to those who seek special training in the manual arts. Children ranging from 5 to 18 years attend studies and recreational activities in the House of Culture. There are periods of music and daily dramatic performance in an auditorium seating 600.

Miss Lavelle says there is little use in the educational system of the old folk tales with their fictional machinery of supernatural happenings. It has been shown that the children are interested most of all in actualities of the broader life that is opening to them through education. The use of artistic illustrations in the books, rather than gaudy but poorly designed pictures, will surely result in a new generation that will be aware of taste in every branch of human effort. Those artistically inclined will gain, it is predicted, a good grounding in the means of expression from these simple, illustrated books, with their dramatic coloration and their uniform tendency to bring out the essential character of every animal and object depicted.



The Christian Science Monitor

Left—Needahbeh, Penobscot, Assistant Director of Camp Takaharawa.
Right—H. W. Moore, Seneca, Director of the Camp.

Young People and Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

Inquiry has been made by the school teachers of Lancashire, which has resulted in information not obtainable from any other source on the extent to which boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 are successful in getting work on leaving school. These children are not covered by any state scheme of statistics.

The inquiry was carried out by the teachers under the guidance of the director of education for the county, and it related to the individual career of children who left school in July, 1930, and August, 1931.

The inquiry discloses a high proportion of unemployment. At the end of two months after leaving school 18 per cent of the boys and 23 per cent of the girls leaving elementary schools were out of work, while in the case of children leaving the secondary schools the percentages were 17 and 30.

A remarkable feature was the unevenness of the distribution. In coal and cotton districts the percentages were 20 or higher, even up to 40, while in agricultural districts it was only 10. A marked difference was discovered between the types of jobs found by the children from the elementary and the secondary schools. A large number of secondary school leavers went into professional occupations.

The inquiry calls attention to a number of "black spots" among the smaller cotton and coal mining centers, where the amount of prolonged idleness after leaving school was exceptionally serious. In this connection the expedient of raising the school-leaving age to 15 years might be seriously considered as a means of affording relief not only to the juvenile employment situation but also to the problem of surplus adult labor.

An Indian-Directed Camp

By TA-DE-WIN
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a strong link today between Indian Island, Maine, where the 500 Penobscots live, and Cherry Valley, New York, in the old Mohegan and Mohawk country reminiscent of Cooper's Leather-stocking Tales, for a Penobscot Indian, Needahbeh, and Mr. H. M. Moore, a Seneca, have established in Cherry Valley, Camp Takaharawa, an Indian word meaning "valley," a camp where boys are taught to be self-reliant, able to provide food, clothing and shelter for themselves when in the woods or on the trail.

Long time ago, Chee Chun Weson, Needahbeh's grandfather, took his small grandson up the river and into the forests, where he was taught to find nourishment from the berries, fruits and roots and to weave crude blankets from the barks of trees and the sweet grasses, and today in this second year of the camp, Needahbeh told the writer that his dream of having white boys learn the same things he was taught by Chee Chun Weson has come true.

Needahbeh means "my good friend." When he was a small boy he used to run out at sunup to hail with shouts of glee an old member of the tribe, Peolzarkus, who peddled milk. So it came about that this Penobscot milkman called the little fellow who used to accompany him on his route, Needahbeh, for according to Indian custom, a child has two names, one given him at birth by some member of his family and that won later on through some such characteristic as above, and it is the second name by which the child is known as he grows up.

Woods Take New Meaning

Now let Mr. Moore and Needahbeh tell about Takaharawa in their own way. Said Mr. Moore:

"In our woodcraft activities we stress the practical values of learning to subsist in the open country. This brings about so intimate a knowledge of the woods that they take on new meaning."

"As you know," interrupted Needahbeh, "the woods contain much edible fungi as mushrooms and puffballs, as well as nuts, tubers, green shoots and bark, while the open fields provide berries and nuts."

"With woodcraft," pursued Mr. Moore, "we combine scouting and nature study and never lose sight of the spirit of discovery, adventure and romance. Sometimes a scouting party having foraged successfully for food prefers to spend the night away from camp. A signal fire conveys this message to the main camp and the members of the scouting party are shown how to make themselves comfortable for the night with leaves and boughs for bedding. From these expeditions they bring back material for basket making and in camp are taught how to pound the ash in order to strip off the inner rings for basket weaving, how to make ropes from the bark of the basswood and bows of hornbeam, cedar and hickory."

That all sounded most practical and when asked what recreations the boys had Needahbeh enthusiastically replied:

"Our approach to camp activities is unique. For example, running is not taught with the idea of developing a champion at the expense of others by the usual 100-yard dash. Running is combined with nature study, for as our old Indians say, 'If you would be a graceful runner go chase the butterfly.' Dancing follows close upon that, for our boys having chased the butterfly begin to have a feeling for Indian dances when we talk about the Butterfly Dance. A boy wishes to express this feeling to the rhythm of the drum. It gives him confidence in himself and is a joyous exercise. He feels the difference between being the program, which reflects himself, and merely taking part in a program conceived by adults. We want our boys to have new experiences growing out of their efforts and desires."

Like Indians of Old

"Near the camp," continued Mr. Moore, "are the Takaharawa Falls and close by this cataract are caves where our boys love to live the primitive life of the Indians of old, sleeping practically in the open and living by their own efforts, though they hunt only with the camera and so win the friendship of the creatures of the forests, that they can lure the deer and birds and even the occasional brown bear near enough to take their pictures. At archery their targets are inanimate objects. Neither do they find horseback riding tame for their resourcefulness is challenged as they manouver the rough trails and mountain slopes."

"Then too," added Needahbeh, "games are employed to develop character. 'Hunting the Raccoon' is played at dusk. A boy goes into the woods with a flashlight and flashes it at intervals and from different places. The object is for a certain group to try and catch him, which brings into play their knowledge of the woods, their scouting ability and leadership. Then there is the ball game the Indians call lacrosse, the javelin and the new hoop and a sort of polo pony racing."

"To encourage them," said Mr. Moore, "feathers, arm bands and head bands are awarded for perfection of performance and leadership ability. Winning the Vigil Feather proved great fun last year. To win it a boy must sit up alone some night away from camp and there keep his fire going. This teaches him to be self-reliant and courageous. They are not obliged to do this but the feather signifies a definite achievement to the boy who wears it."

"But, oh," concluded Needahbeh, "how they do love the evenings around the fire when the boys sit as part of a council of young braves and help make out the program for the following day. That over, the rest of the evening is spent in story telling and legends redolent of the life the primitive Indians lived, even as these young ones enjoy it today at Takaharawa in tepees which are rainproof yet airy and in which a fire may be built for warmth and cooking purposes; a tepee such as one of these youngsters grown into manhood may build for himself when he follows the trails through the desert and over the mountains."

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Style and Charm at Low Figure

Six-Room Cape Cod House Quoted at $4250

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS house, designed by Mr. Royal Barry Wills, Boston architect, is of the Cape Cod type and is constructed of cinder blocks for the exterior walls as well as the interior partitions. The outside may be shingled or plastered with white plaster, or may be partly of each. A picket fence of random width pickets incloses the terrace. The windows are double hung, the lights six inches by eight inches, four lights wide and six lights high, with stock blinds painted green. The front door is of stock colonial design painted white, with a white lattice over the doorstep. The big central chimney is white with a black top.

The walls inside are rough plaster painted. No door or window trim is used. The fireplace end of the living room has vertical pine boarding. The living room and dining room ceilings show exposed stained rafters in the studio manner. The ceilings in the other rooms are plastered. The roof is of wood shingles stained weathered gray.

The architect estimates that the house can be built in New England for about $4250, including an oil burner and electric refrigerator. Without these the cost would be about $3900.

Challenge to Experiment

Since the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership last November, architects in many parts of the United States have recognized today's sharp challenge to design the small house that can be built for a much lower figure than that of yesterday. Mr. Wills is one of these architects, and his designs, coupled with their estimated construction figures, have made something of a sensation among would-be home builders. Besides the compactness of his designs (usually an economy feature in itself), there are several construction features which cut the cost. Some of these are rather new to New England, but familiar to other parts of the country. Some are doubtless being worked out simultaneously in many regions. The contribution made by an architect like Mr. Wills lies, the editor feels, in correlating and adding to these ideas for cutting construction costs, adapting their use to styles of houses acceptable to the New Englander who wants to put into the towns in his corner of the world styles that look as if they belonged there. Also Mr. Wills helps the small-house situation by giving these ideas publicity.

We are realizing more and more today that a cellar need not be excavated under the entire house. Where a cellar is made under part of the house the rest can have a two-foot air chamber under it so that circulation of warm air in winter and cool in summer can be attained. This is being done in many parts of the United States and is winning its way gradually in New England. Mr. Wills has designed houses which have no cellar, also, or which have no need for the two-foot air chamber. In this case a trench wall is built below frost line, of ordinary concrete blocks from the bottom of the trench to the top of the plate. On a 12-inch bed of cinders a concrete floor is made. It is claimed that the mean temperature in subsoil varies little between summer and winter, and tests have proved that the cold in houses does not come up through the floor but drops down after coming through the windows and such places. The floor is washed with asphaltum to prevent moisture, and a seven-ply wood building paper is laid over it. Over that an ordinary oak floor may be laid.

Steel and Cinder Blocks

Steel eye-beams form the frame and support the floor and ceilings of these concrete and cinder block houses. From the eye-beams up, the walls are of cinder concrete blocks, stuccoed outside and plastered within, or in any finish desired. The little house illustrated on this page may be shingled outside, as above described.

Mr. Wills maintains that with this type of construction a little house such as our Cape Cod cottage can be built in six weeks as against three months under the old methods. This, as may be seen, cuts the cost in day labor. He also points out that under the traditional methods many different kinds of workmen are in a house at once, under each other's feet, so to speak—carpenters, masons, electricians. Under the type of construction as described by Mr. Wills, the gangs of workmen are not mixed. One set of men completes a job before another begins. This simplifies matters for a contractor and enables him to use local non-union workmen and organized skilled workmen on the same house at different times.

Further information about this or any house design published on the Saturday Home Building-Gardens-Architecture pages will be provided and the address of the architect given, to those who write in for it.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.



Designed by Mr. Wills for The Christian Science Monitor

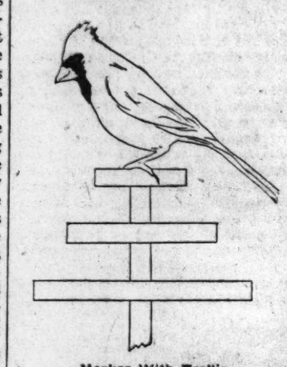
Six-Room Cape Cod Style House Designed by Royal Barry Wills, Architect. Mr. Wills Has Achieved the Quaintness and Charm of the Olden Style While Providing Large Window Spaces and a Room Plan That Has Interest and Variety.

Gay Homemade Garden Markers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

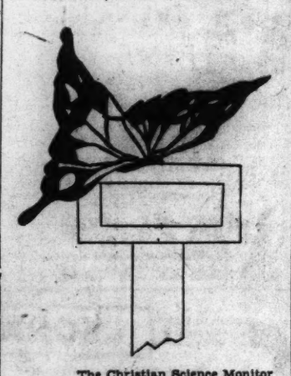
"WHAT can I do to pep up the garden during this 'period of waiting,'" I wondered as I looked at my garden in early spring. The annual flower and vegetable seeds were just beginning



Marker With Trellis



Mr. Onion, With Chin Whiskers



The Christian Science Monitor

Marker With Place for Name

to enter the fallow ground prepared for them. Only a few of the perennials were brightening the scene with their attractive blossoms. Most of them were dressed in their new spring green, but the whole garden—the whole world, in fact—seemed waiting.

I absently straightened the envelope which, having contained the seeds a few minutes before, now marked the row of White Icicle radishes. And then the solution of my problem came to me. "Garden markers! Bright colorful ones! Clever ones!"

Seed planting forgotten for the day, I hurried into the house. I sat down with paper and pencil and made a list of my particular needs.

Markers for the rows of vegetables. Something more stable, and at the same time more artistic, than tags to identify my favorite iris. A combination support and marker for the gladiolus. Trellises for the ivy in the porch boxes. Markers for the rose beds, and for the other annual and perennial flowers.

Colorful and Useful

The first prerequisite for these markers was that they should be colorful, to give interest to the garden during the waiting period. The second was their practicability.

Not being able to draw or design more cleverly than the average garden maker, I turned to the seed catalogues that had been arriving singly and in pairs with every mail. From these were to come the inspiration and the more mechanical item of patterns.

I began with the vegetables. Spreading a piece of transparent tracing paper over a picture of a head of lettuce, or a beet, or an onion, I traced the outlines of these. And as I worked, stories began to form. A petite girl peeped out of the heart of a lettuce head. A few lines sketched in formed her eyes, her nose, mouth, curls, eye lashes, and eye brows. Then came Percival Beet. He was blushing so red and his mouth was drawn up in such a painful shocked "O," I concluded the lettuce girl must be making eyes at him. It was queer how the butt of the stems formed his hat, and how the root became his tie.

I turned the tables on the onion, and even though he was old enough to have chin whiskers (in revenge for the many times tears have overflowed from my eyes while cutting up his cousins) I drew in some tears and turned down the corners of his mouth. Little Tomato had such round rosy cheeks, and such innocent eyes, that I transformed the stem into a green bow ribbon. And so it went through all the vegetable garden.

The next step after tracing the patterns was to secure scraps of quarter-inch three-ply wood from the mill. Then, to buy square plant stakes, painted green, in the correct lengths from a seed house. If I had planned to cut both the figure and the stake from the same piece of three ply, or if I had lived where I could not buy scraps, I should have bought a sheet of this wood from the lumber yard.

Jig Saw Work

The patterns were thumb-tacked to the board and with the assistance of carbon paper, the general outlines were transferred. A common coping or jig saw was used for cutting out the figures. The stake and the vegetable head were fastened together with very small finishing nails.

The final step consisted of painting the figures in realistic colors with fast drying enamel or lacquer. After the green of the lettuce, and the red of the tomato, were dry, the facial markings were traced on and outlined with a small brush dipped in black enamel or lacquer.

What a remarkable difference these bright figures made in the vegetable garden!

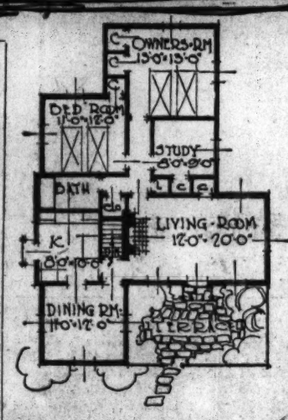
I next turned my attention to the markers for the flowers. The construction of these was carried out with exactly the same methods as described in the above paragraphs.

I chose a clear cut iris design, and painted each of these figures to represent the iris I wanted it to identify. Then to be absolutely sure of no mistake, I printed the name on one of the petals with indelible ink. This marker insured me of bloom before and after, as well as with, the blooming of the plant itself.

I found this method a simple solution for use in most of the flower beds. I kept these from becoming monotonous by interspersing stakes topped with brightly painted birds and butterflies. The originals for these latter were found in books describing the insect and bird life of our region.

With the glads I used longer stakes and wrote the names of the plant with indelible ink on the wood. I preferred the birds and butterflies here, and the stakes served as supports for the heavy bloom-laden stems.

I wanted a bit of description as well as the name for some of my plants. I cut an oblong of thin wood, such as is used in light-weight wooden boxes, two and one-half inches by one inch, or even larger. I cut another oblong of galvanized iron the same siz, then cut out the center of this, leaving a border about one-quarter inch wide. The board and the metal oblongs were nailed together at the four corners and the bottom. A typed slip of paper, and a protective piece of transparent auto curtain celluloid were slipped between the metal and the board. An enameled butterfly was securely tacked to one corner, and the whole assembly nailed to a plant stake.



Handsome Alleys for All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manhattan, Kan.

AT LAST the alley is beginning to get its share of attention. Back walls of the "outdoor living room" that have been cluttered backgrounds of tangled weeds and grass around old ashpiles, garbage cans, and lop-sided, black oil-barrel incinerators are fast disappearing.

Still it is a rare town that has many alleys entirely free from trash and well planted. Cities noted for well kept alleys regulate the garbage containers and the incinerators. In many towns, some home owners have improved their backyards and their share of the alley. In some towns, alley meetings have been held; all the housekeepers in the block invited; and a handsome alley planned. Few indeed refuse to work with neighbors in making the block a better place in which to live.

Some of the most showy alleys are gorgeous hollyhock trails. Hollyhock lined alleys, long banks of color, are probably the most effective and most nearly permanent plantings one can make with the least of efforts. It is true hollyhocks will richly repay a little extra attention such as preparing the ground for them by digging in and enriching it with well rotted manure. But they have been known to make most luxuriant growth when merely set in ground from which ash piles and trash have been removed.

Planting Hollyhocks

A start of a hollyhock row may be made either from seed or plants. Seeds require a longer period before the plants will be mature enough to blossom. As a rule, hollyhock seeds should be planted in spaded dirt along the alley borders about the last of August. We are generally advised to plant the roots in September so the fall rains may help them to get established. As a matter of fact, the roots may well be planted in the spring if care is exercised in taking them up and they are moved before the plants have started their large green leaves. Small plants may be transplanted any time if you take up so much dirt with them the roots are not disturbed.

While the hollyhock blossoms last a long time even in the hottest weather, there comes a time when the long spike stems become brown sticks loaded with seed capsules. Then it is that one is glad if he can pull out the stems and still have a green background. This is best provided by a hedge of arbor vitæ back of the hollyhocks. One can choose the height he wants to keep the arbor vitæ, but the usual height of the hollyhocks would be a good one to trim to if the pine is used as a background. Hot or cold, winter or summer, the arbor vitæ hedge is a green wall—a veritable picture when laden with snow.

White Lattices

There is something quaint and artistic about a neat, white lattice. It is quite the reverse, however, when the paint has chipped off and some of the slats are missing. Unless one can be certain his orderly habits will force him to keep the lattice in good repair, he would better run a chicken wire fence across the back of his yard and plant vines that will furnish both winter and summer beauty.

For the summer, there are several annuals that make a quick and attractive growth. Do you know the kudzu vine? It is a very quick grower. Balloon vine is good, too. So is the cinnamon—not exactly an annual, since the roots live on after the tops are frost killed. An ideal vine for both summer and winter is the climbing Japanese honeysuckle. Its bright green leaves belong to the one vine to which winter is most partial—he touches them so gently they look as luxuriant as in the best of spring weather. Then there is bittersweet that may well be used with the honeysuckle. Who doesn't know the bright orange berries that hang so gracefully from the vine long after the foliage has disappeared?

The back wall of the outdoor living room, the alley, is a good place to begin our landscaping and back lot furnishing. So may one paint a picture for her kitchen window—a picture tinted with green and glowing colors. And the long-neglected alley develops into a thing of beauty.



The Christian Science Monitor

Alley Made Into a Hollyhock Lane by Means of Planting and a Neat Lattice Fence Bounding the "Back Yard."

Including the Child

In looking over our garden plans, are we taking into consideration the children's love of growing things and reserving for them plots or young trees of their very own? The love of flowers and trees is such a natural one with a child, let us nurture it and aid the child in a greater appreciation of the beauty and usefulness of plant life.

One tree lover can very definitely trace that interest back to the time a wise mother noticed the child's interest in some pussy willow twigs that were part of a bouquet. Seeing the little one gently run her fingers over the velvety catkins, the mother asked her if she would like to have a tree of her own that grew such velvet every spring. The little one was delighted, and at the mother's direction placed two twigs in a tall glass vase filled with water in a sunny window. She watched every day and as the water in the vase would go down she added more. Tiny roots soon appeared and grew rapidly; the catkins fell off and in their place tiny leaves appeared. One warm spring morning when the roots seemed to have developed sufficiently, the mother suggested they select a location and plant the twigs outdoors. A place just to one side of the kitchen window was decided upon "so the pussies can peek in at you, Mother, while you are getting dinner." Then the child had her first lesson in the right way to plant shrubs and trees.

All summer she watched the twigs, keeping the earth loose around them, watering them, and watching every leaf develop. Her joy was unbounded the next spring when the pussies appeared. That was the beginning of a very deep interest in, and love for all trees.

Columbines, Autumn Color and Small Boys

"MY GARDEN HOBBY"

Northwood Center, N. H.

Dear Garden Lovers:

May I add my bit on garden hobbies? For those who are busy during a part of the year, nothing is more satisfactory than columbines. I have been raising them for a number of years now, and find my enthusiasm growing with each year.

Why are they so satisfactory? Because they will grow whether we have time to give them daily care or not; they can be transplanted at any time of the year when the ground can be worked; they will grow in either sun or shade; they live from year to year, so that we are always sure of a crop, even if we haven't had time to touch them since the year before.

I am a busy gardener, since I teach school and have very little time to dig around my plants until after school closes in June; but this has never affected the quality of my columbines. They grow and blossom, no matter what I am doing.

No one should start columbines from seed without patience and hope as strong qualities, however, for it takes at least a year for them to blossom, sometimes two years. Sow the seed in any good garden soil, and wait patiently for the delicate, trefoiled leaves to appear. The best time to sow in our region is in the late summer, when the seeds have just matured, and when a slightly slack time in gardening gives opportunity to prepare the bed and sow the seed. But they will grow at almost any season, though usually not germinating as quickly.

When the seedlings are large enough to handle easily, transplant them to their permanent quarters. This is not necessary if they are sowed in their permanent beds, except to prevent crowding. And every year thereafter they will reward you with quantities of blossoms.

There are several varieties of columbines. The long-spurred hybrids give a much greater variety of colors, and as a rule grow taller. The foliage is much more lacelike and delicate. Their airy blooms perch like butterflies at the ends of the long swaying stems. Many of them grow to a height of two or three feet. The shades are delicate, and always surprising in the variety of shades and combinations, since the spurs are often of a different color from the petals. My special pride has been a plant whose blossoms are a delicate shade of pale gray. The long-spurred also have a much longer blossoming season. I have had them in continuous blossom from June 4 to Sept. 4.

For masses of color choose the short spurred varieties. Their blues, purples, whites, and shades of rose, will form brilliant spots in the gardens for weeks. The foliage is much more dense, the leaves heavier, but it is all the better for that, such profusion can spare a little for greenery with other flowers all summer long. My oldest clump of short-spurred, very double white columbines forms a compact bush by my front door from early spring until the frost cuts it off in the fall, and an ornament even without its blossoms.

(Mrs.) G. K. R.)

* * *

Berkeley, California

Dear Editor and Friends:

I have derived so much pleasure from the Hobby column and the Garden Page in general that I have long wanted to express by thanks with a contribution, but I thought I had no particular hobbies to write about. Now I find I have two.

My first hobby is the flowers that bloom in the autumn. I am especially fond of cosmos, asters, chrysanthemums and dahlias. Of course these bloom in the summer and occasionally earlier, but their attraction to me is that they bloom clear into November and even December. Their coloring it so brilliant and their general appearance so handsome.

I am only an amateur gardener, and my activities are confined to half of a city back yard. Not a very big place, but at present a very intensively cultivated one. The reason I use only half the yard is that my second hobby is—little boys. I have two small sons, and they and their playmates need the other half of the yard to play in.

My chief reason for taking up gardening is the little boys. In time past I have listened with polite but unenthusiastic attention to my friends and relatives declaim about the beauties of this and that, but now the little boys want to know what certain flowers and vegetables look like as they grow, and they want to raise vegetables. We held a family consultation, decided how much space we could have, and just exactly what we would put in it. Vegetables were the prime consideration, but I decided to have a stand of cosmos and asters, with sweet peas along the end fence for beauty as well as concealment.

Our daddy does mechanical drawing, so the beginning of our garden was a well-drawn up plan of the garden as we intended it to be. Then he put up a four-foot chicken wire fence for protection, had the boys help him put in fertilizer, and laid out the beds according to the plans. Everybody was quite thrilled. The care of the garden now rests with me and the boys.

One end of our garden is given over to flowers, and the other, the biggest part, to vegetables. Had we known the bond of friendship there exists between neighbors in the matter of sharing bulbs and plants, we would not have had to buy a seed! Immediately the preparations got under way our good neighbors came bearing gifts of bulbs and plants and advice. Having seen their beautiful gardens, we are happily anticipating having a riot of lovely color in our fall garden. Best of all, we do not know what colors the dahlias and "mums" will be. I am hoping there will be lots of yellow among them, as I am fond of yellow and brownish flowers. Next year I plan to specialize on yellow chrysanthemums, large and small.

All the letters in the Hobby column speak of flowers. Is no one interested in the lowly, everyday, but necessary vegetables? Last year we raised just a few, but they were so much nicer than canned and even fresh ones from the markets, that we went in for them on as large a scale as we thought wise this year. Our neighbors will get their thanks for their floral gifts in the form of fresh beans, peas, and carrots. No flower in the garden tastes like peas and beans right off the vines. Neither are the vines so pretty as flowers, but having both, everyone is satisfied.

With thanks for all the interesting letters, and best regards to all the gardeners.

(Mrs.) C. A. P.

Alpines of the Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

THERE are probably no flowers that have aroused more interest during the last decade among flower lovers than the Alpines. These flowers of the mountains have brought a loveliness and a variety of color into our gardens never known before. As the home of the Alpines is in the mountains where the air is always pure, where the sky is of a deep blue, and where the glowing colors of sunset are unrivaled, these children of the mountains have come to us inhabitants of the lowlands garbed in the heavenly blue of the summer sky and all the golden tints of sunset.

Let us consider the silene acaulis. In the mountains this plant forms beautiful green mats from one to three feet in diameter. The western variety of this plant blooms three times. The green foliage, thickly studded with large, rosy, pink stars, is an enthralling sight when seen in the mountain home. In our lowland gardens it is very floriferous and of easy culture.

The heather, developed to its greatest glory in the cassiope mertensiana, is another treasure of our western mountains. The scalloped white bells of this variety are very decorative. As to adaptability in our rock gardens, cassiope will always be a favorite, as its growth is very neat, barely six inches in height. The spirelike branches are tightly clothed with scale like dark green foliage. Its cousin is Phyllodoce empetriformis, which glorifies with the cassiope mertensiana the rocky places of our mountains. Its large bells of pink and purple can be seen at a great distance. The Phyllodoce will also add a cheerful note to our rock gardens and perennial borders, as the foliage is never over eight inches high, although the specimens I saw in the mountains formed large clumps, many over three feet across.

Sky-Blue Gentians

The western gentian calicosa is of a beautiful sky-blue color. Its flowers are over one inch in length and stand upright on the plant. It is easily grown in our rock gardens near sea level.

Of special interest to the flower lovers are the many beautiful penstemons found in the Cascades and the Olympic Mountains. The ruby red penstemon rupicola often invites the collector to exciting climbs when he sees a specimen of this plant flaunting its red flowers from some steep precipice. In the winter the glaucous foliage of this penstemon turns to a distinct purple, which makes it an especially interesting addition to our winter gardens.

There are many other varieties of penstemon, some being somewhat stronger growers than the penstemon rupicola. The color of the different varieties of penstemon varies from a rosy pink to purple and blue. The penstemon rupicola is about three inches high. The other evergreen varieties are from one and one-half inches to 12 inches in height, while the deciduous varieties grow to a height of about two feet. All pentstemons are very floriferous when established.

Needs Protection

The rare Lewisia Tweedii is quickly becoming extinct in the more easily accessible mountain districts on account of the wanton destruction with which a certain class of collectors have invaded their habitations. I find that very few are commercially grown, as their peculiarities are seldom understood by gardeners. It grows very well in our garden. Although it was brought from the mountains and transplanted four times during last summer, all plants have made a luxuriant growth and seem to be very happy.

The Alpines mentioned in this article are only a few of a great array of beautiful flowers the mountains of the great Northwest can furnish for the rock gardens of our country.

H. B.

The Brooms

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Year by year additions are made to the family of brooms, which is already well provided with beautiful members. Almost before the snows of winter have departed, the broom Cytisus praecox makes the English garden into a fairyland. There is really something elfin in the appearance of this shrub with its ropes of hundreds of small, dainty, primrose-colored flowers swaying on their graceful branches. A few weeks later comes Cornish Cream—a broom whose flowers are a rich creamy color. At the height of summer Cytisus Dallimoreii spreads its beauty all around. It is a new broom and strikes a new note. The wings of the flowers are red, the standards white. Nobody who has not seen this shrub can properly judge its garden value, and anybody who has seen it will want to grow more. Three feet apart is an adequate planting distance, and a dry, sunny border is an ideal situation. Brooms do not combine well in a bed with other things, though they look well when massed by themselves, and there could be nothing better for an isolated position.

QUALITY BULBS

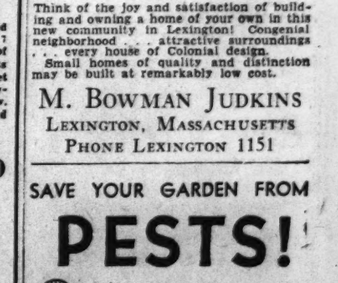
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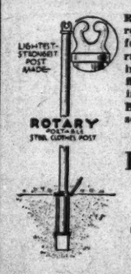
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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Baltimore Mansion Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore, Md.

BUILT in 1801 by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Homewood House was for a time a center of aristocratic life in Baltimore. In recent years it was buried under coatings of alien paint which hid many of its glories. Through the interest of Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan of New York, the work of its restoration was begun two and a half years ago, is now completed and the place is open to the public.

Mr. and Mrs. Garvan made the restoration as a gift to the Johns Hopkins University, which has owned Homewood for many years, and it was furnished by a loan collection from the Mabel Grady Garvan Institute of Yale University. The collection will be a changeable one, in connection with that institute's plan for disseminating portions of its treasures over as wide an area as possible.

The house is an excellent example of its type, every room revealing characteristics of the best taste of the period in which it was built. Under the supervision of Dr. R. T. H. Halsey, professor of Colonial art at St. John's College, Annapolis, the house has been made to seem like a complete, well-ordered Colonial home, ready for occupancy.

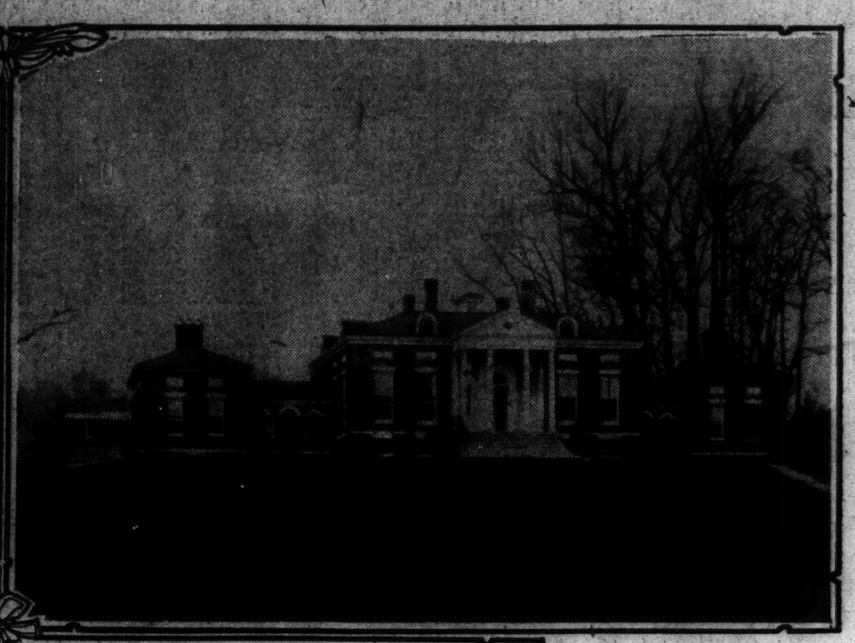
By careful research Dr. Halsey discovered the original hues of the painting, the styles of curtains used, the portraits on the walls and the sort of ornaments which were no doubt used in the original home. In some places as many as 20 coats of paint and whitewash were removed in order to get at the original walls and ceilings. Thus Dr. Halsey discovered in the parlor, completely buried under a smooth, dirty surface, what he called the most beautiful specimen of delicate Adam-carved cornice in his experience.

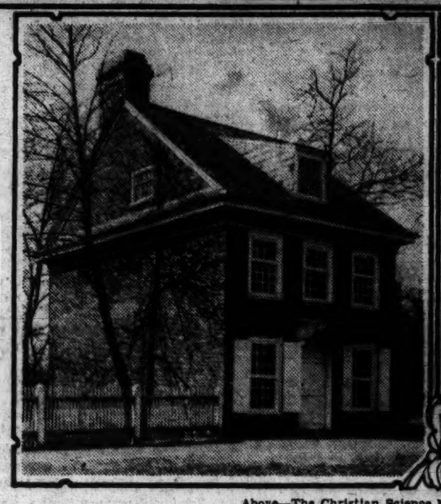
The carving in all parts of the house is particularly fine. The doorways and wainscoting in the dining room, done in two tones of green, with delicate white designs in relief, remind of Wedgwood ware, and has a charm that is almost radiant.

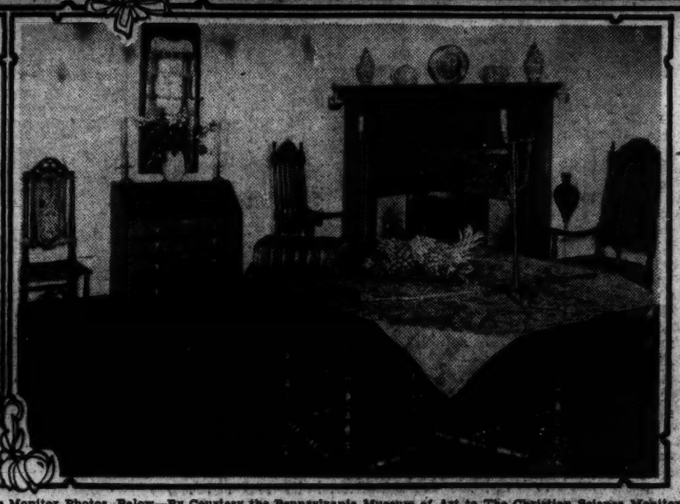
The dining room includes a rare set of Lowestoft china depicting scenes at Mt. Vernon and the library contains a white and blue Staffordshire service which Dr. Halsey believes to be the only complete one of its pattern in existence. He states that Homewood House is, inside and out, in his opinion, the most perfect specimen of early Republican dwelling in the United States, although he has not been able to discover who was the architect.

There are five oil portraits on the walls — Washington, by Joseph Wright; Washington, by Savage; Carroll, by Vanderlyn; Chief Justice John Marshall and Lafayette, by Jouett. There are also 60 period prints, each one of which illustrates some phase of contemporary life with which Carroll was acquainted. These include 27 rare studies of Philadelphia at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.









Above—The Christian Science Monitor Photos. Below—By Courtesy the Pennsylvania Museum of Art to The Christian Science Monitor

At the right above is the fine old mansion, Homewood House, built in Baltimore in 1801 by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, for his son. It is the property of Johns Hopkins University and is now open to the public, after restoration that has recently been completed. The library is seen at the left, above, with some of the furniture loaned by the Mabel Brady Garvan Institute of Yale University.

Below appear the exterior and interior of another old house to which visitors are now welcome. It is one of a chain of eighteenth century dwellings maintained in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania Museum of Art. This house was built in 1762 and has furniture of that period, some of which was used by William Penn in his manor house on the Delaware River.

Another Fairmount Park House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

ONE of the oldest brick dwellings in this country, now completely restored and refurnished with authentic seventeenth-century pieces, has been opened to the public.

The building, for many years called "William Penn's House," was originally located at Front and Water Streets, on a plot which Penn deeded to his daughter, Letitia. In 1833, during the bicentennial celebration of the landing of the famous Quaker, the house was carefully razed and reërected in its present position in Fairmount Park. This was done on the assumption that Penn himself had built and occupied it prior to his return to England following his second visit.

Anticipating the 250th celebration of the landing of Penn, the Welcome Society, comprising direct lineal descendents of Penn's companions on his voyage to this country, undertook an exhaustive investigation of records and data relating to the house. This search did not bear out the theory that Penn himself had built the little house.

However, the date of the house does establish the fact of its historical interest and, through funds donated by a member of the Welcome Society, its restoration and refurnishing were accomplished, so that it stands today as it was seen by residents of Penn's "greene countrie towne" in the opening decade of the eighteenth century. Included in the furnishings of the house are several pieces which once were used in Penn's Manor House on the Delaware River.

In honor of the 200th observance of the birth of George Washington, a historical pageant this year marked the opening of the "Colonial Days" celebration. For this event the coach in which the Marquis de Lafayette rode, on the occasion of his triumphant return to this country in 1824, was brought out of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art. With two passengers representing Washington and Lafayette, the coach again traversed part of the route taken on its historic trip over a hundred years ago. Proceeding through Fairmount Park, the coach made a tour of the nine colonial houses which now comprise the "chain" on the banks of the Schuylkill River.

Many of these houses, it is ascertained, Washington and Lafayette visited, as, for instance, Mount Pleasant and Belmont, the latter the home of Judge Richard Peters, who was secretary of the board of war during the Revolution. In addition to the houses already mentioned, the other mansions in the "chain" include Sweetbriar, Cedar Grove, Strawberry, Woodford, The Cliffs and Lemon Hill.

Artist-Designers in Industry

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

New York

IN DAYS when many lines of business and occupation are much less active than usual, it is exciting to find that at least one group is called on for its fullest exertions.

We are accustomed to designate this age as commercial and industrial, so it might be expected that those exertions would bear quite directly on achieving some sort of a very obvious economy or efficiency, of a mechanical or merchandising nature.

Instead, it is esthetic talent of a high order that has been demanded, and it is artist designers who are finding their hours so crowded.

They have been called on by manufacturers who have discovered that their own staffs, for a long time able to meet the requirements of trade, have lately been unable to do so. This condition has been revealed as buyers of all classes have turned appreciatively toward goods which show fresh vigor in their appearance and are most pleasing in their unconventional aspects of form and color.

A New Attitude, Not Mere Novelty

The man or woman who commands the most conspicuous ability is the one sought to make the product, whether silks or sinks, most attractive. Their efforts are succeeding, not through seeking stark novelty, but as they show an equally sympathetic regard for accepted standards of the past and for present day esthetic responsiveness—equal regard for the public's past admirations of the better sort and for its present inclination to accept useful things which are keyed to the tones and manners of today's work and leisure.

It is noticed that this extraordinary skill has been called on in particular to produce fabric and furnitire designs that would seem to be more in harmony with the construction of American homes than are the styles of the eighteenth century. In order to permit those inherited shapes to seem suitably housed, paneled walls, either old or imitation, are often installed in steel and concrete buildings, or the owner turns to past centuries for patterns of wall paper and hangings.

The paneling and patterns may be fine in character and without reproach in taste, but the latest in date would be derived from the days of stagecoaches, candles, crinoliné and cabinetmakers. Today, air flight, electricity, clinging clothes and machines, with their concomitants, compose our surroundings. Such entirely changed conditions in the home and outside it may very properly be reflected in different artistic motives in the things we use and look at in our living quarters.

Since this task is of such importance as to tax talent of high training and rich background in this specialized field of industrial art, it is not surprising that some of the names most to the fore in contemporary architecture are among those participating. Thus Mr. Ely Jacques Kahn, who has well over 100 modern buildings to his credit, provides for their decorations also, and does not decline an occasional domestic interior. More than that, he has had much to do with deciding the patterns and hues of the output of a prominent plumbing supply manufacturer. Lately much in the public eye as leading architect of New York's Rockefeller city, Mr. Raymond Hood has found time in recent years to put into form his ideas of the furnishings best suited to certain rooms. These extensions of the architect's functions are unusual for modern times, but they were common in the days of Robert Adam, whose versatility led to a definite shift in popular taste in furnture forms in 1760-70.

Perhaps we are approaching the point where the names of originators will again be associated permanently with furniture types which they conceived, as was true of late eighteenth century. During the nineteenth there were almost no such names, although William Morris and Charles Eastlake were heard of for a while. Now the Morris chair is the only reminder of the first, as attached to things of this sort in America, since Duncan Phyffe's, Eastlake's work seems to be quite forgotten.

Gilbert Rohde and Donald Deskey

The recent connection of Mr. Gilbert Rohde with the Heywood-Wakefield Company is likely to have earned him lasting credit for a number of unique shapes of bent wood for dining room and living room. So far as we know, this is the first attempt by a manufacturer to offer complete groups of contemporary pattern, at moderate prices. At the coming July show at Grand Rapids, Mr. Rohde is to have bedrooms exhibited by other makers, as this apartment was not included in his previous work and is outside the field of that company.

Another important contribution to the movement for placing on the market popularly priced furniture of modern design, is noticed in the work of Mr. Donald Deskey. He has been engaged by a prominent manufacturer to evolve groups which will be displayed in the national furniture markets in July and the dealers of leading cities will undoubtedly stock them for fall and winter trade.

In the past, most of Mr. Deskey's models have been produced singly and at considerable cost, a condition common to all the more meritorious work in this field. As has been the true of the course of most styles, they are first aproved by accepted leaders in taste and later come to be desired by people at large. It is highly pleasing to see that in meeting these desires manufacturers are engaging the assistance of foremost talent in the movement.

Brook House Collection Sold

By "COLLECTOR"

London

OF OUTSTANDING importance, amid the recent welter of art sales, has been the auction of "The Brook House Collection," formed by that famous connoisseur, the late Sir Ernest Cassel.

The seller was Sir Ernest's granddaughter, Lady Louis Mountbatten, who has been sometimes described as the richest woman in England. Like everyone else these days, she has had to economize and is selling Brook House, which is in Park Lane, to move into a smaller residence. Lady Louis' husband is a second cousin of the King and is a naval officer stationed at Malta.



The Christian Science Monitor

An old Meissen "Crinoline" group of the much-sought-after Kaendler period. It portrays the Countess Kossell seated in a chair, wearing a mauve and gold flowered dress, an overdress of blue and yellow and a red ermine-lined cloak. She holds a comfit-box for the inspection of the Elector Augustus, who stands at her left side, wearing a scarlet coat. On the right a girl peddler offers another box from a casket of trinkets. A boy attendant from behind the chair advances bearing refreshments. Though only eight inches high, this piece sold for 540 guineas at the Brook House sale.

The winner, for example, of each of six pieces of exceptionally fine Meissen porcelain, better known as "Dresden," hailed from the Continent, these six items alone totaling 2810 guineas.

A resident of Amsterdam paid 540 guineas for a so-called "crinoline" group of the Countess Kossel and the Elector Augustus, although the charming little bit of porcelain stood only 8 inches high. A bidder from Geneva gave 500 guineas for a crinoline group 6¼ inches tall and 480 guineas for another of the same height. A fourth went to a Paris collector for 480 guineas and a fifth to a Berlin bidder at 370 guineas.

A few words might not be amiss on the subject of Meissen, a porcelain eagerly sought by many collectors of old china.

In the German city of Meissen was produced, under the guidance of, that remarkable genius Johann Joachim Kaendler, from 1731 to 1775, porcelain in forms the like of which had never before been seen. He was both modeler and mastermind directing others, creating by the fertility of his imagination, the rich variety of ornament which laid the foundations of European ceramic art.

The five-day sale, including the pictures and books, totaled nearly £26,000, with other furniture and some silver still to come. I understand, however, that the collection of old English silver, one of the finest private collections in the world and frequently described on this page, is not to be sold.

Photographs of Interiors

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN TWO of Knoedler's galleries are displayed until June 30 photographs of interiors by members of the American Institute of Interior Decorators. This is an organization only a year old, which has established for the profession a code of ethics that excludes from its accredited ranks the untrained amateur. Thus it protects patrons from costly, unsuccessful experiments on the part of self-termed decorators, whose flair is unsupported by education.

The exhibition is a complete vindication of the claims of the institute. Erudition, taste, virtuosity, are evidenced by every pictured interior. These represent the work of nine chapters—state and district—including Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Southern California and Wisconsin.

Usable Ideas in Abundance

Here the home maker can well bring for solution her problems of arrangement. She will find ideas for the sociable grouping of seats and tables; for the interesting treatment of windows. Among the latter may be specially commended the courageously uncurtained windows of a playroom by Walter Johnson Inc., of the New York State Chapter, which depend for charm on the exquisite tracery of bare trees just outside, marvelously etching the panes. A precisely balanced bay by Florence Barker, of the Illinois State Chapter, manages to make use of repetition without becoming tedious and to produce by its means that feeling of restfulness which makes a room precious.

Fireplace furnishings; stimulating vistas through doors set at provocative angles; clever reflections by means of mirrors, as exemplified by the imaging of a four-fold painted screen in a mirror set behind a commode in an interior by Carlhian of Paris Inc., of the New York State Chapter, pleasing reiterations of line, as seen in the case of McMullin Inc., of the Pennsylvania State Chapter, where a braided oval rug in the attic room has the same curve as the arched door—these are some of the mental pictures that were sharply impressed.

A Suggestion for the Management

From the educational standpoint it would be valuable were the catalogue more informative. The comments of some of the visitors made it clear that not all those who went to see these pictured interiors knew as much as they wished to of period styles. Did the catalogues carry, for instance, such elucidations as "French Eighteenth Century Drawing Room"; "Staircase Showing Seventeenth Century Strapwork"; "Provincial Dining Room of French Derivation"; "Arrangement of Chippendale Chairs with Empire Sofa," the knowledge-seeking public would receive more satisfying pabulum. And knowledge stimulates acquisition.

A photograph can be only a partial statement and may leave one color-hungry and inquisitive regarding the effects one could gain by walking around these two-dimensional portrayals and studying them from many angles. Nevertheless, the selection by the camera of the focal points of interest and the bestowal upon these of the most revelatory lighting, give a compensating value, and force on the attention strongly distilled lessons in decoration.

Regional Character Desirable

There is, however, one phase of the exhibition which the writer found dull—the fact that from each of the nine states came work of the same character. Is there nothing in the landscape, the civilization of the various sections of the United States to inspire individual design of an interpretative nature? The answer is, of course, that almost all these interiors are reproductions or derivations from the styles of other countries and other centuries, and are as expressive (or as nonexpressive) of social life in one contemporary American town as in another.

The decorators have almost invariably drawn their ideas from those wells of perpetual beauty which certain past generations dug, and we cannot look at them and deny that the designs are a joy forever. But how interesting it would be if the contemporary social philosophies—even what may be called the dialectical or regional habits of thought and action—could be more adequately interpreted in furniture forms and decorations. Thirteen of the interiors were modernist, it is true, but modernism is now almost old enough to be a tradition.

Erudition, taste, virtuosity, as has been said, distinguish all these apartments and surround us with a mellow atmosphere of perfection. But at times perfection cloys. One would be willing, I think, to pay the price of a mistake or even an ugliness in some disturbing plan for a room, for the sake of the rapture of perceiving a penetrating effort to interpret, through form and arrangement, a contemporary, idiomatic way of life and thought.



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The table embodies the swing-leg construction originated by Sheraton. The grooved edges of the top, the handsome proportions and turnings of the legs, its gracefully curved and reeded feet—every detail proclaims its aristocratic lineage.

The sideboard is a superb example of Danersk cabinetmaking. Legs, door panels and drawer fronts are bordered with inlays of holly. The keyholes have diamond-shaped escutcheons of ivory. The chaste bronze pulls are faithful to their period. The chairs are based upon fine originals by Samuel McIntyre of Salem.

At $470 for 8 pieces, this Wakefield group represents more enduring value for the money than has ever, we believe, been offered in our time. Let the Danersk Home Advisory Service aid you in selecting color schemes, fabrics, and papers to carry out your own ideas. Visit our showrooms. "How to Know Good Furniture" sent free on request.

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On Exhibition Monday, June 20

NET CHANGES ARE ALMOST NEGLIGIBLE

Dullest Saturday Session of Stock Market in Recent Years

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—The stock market vacillated idly in today's week-end session.

The best that could be said for it was that yesterday's selling flurry appeared to have dried up. Maintenance of a good undertone in bonds and a better tone in wheat were evidently helpful to shares, but there was scant inclination to resume the advance.

The list sagged a little at the start, rallied coincident with improvement in wheat, eased off again toward the close, but stiffened in the last few minutes, evidently under the influence of short covering. The close was steady, and, save for a few isolated soft spots, net changes were negligible. The turnover was only about 300,000 shares, making it one of the dullest Saturday sessions in recent years.

Sears Roebuck broke 3 points in response to omission of its dividend, announced after the close yesterday. Auburn tumbled more than 6 points, then recovered partially.

Neither business nor political news of character to influence the list developed at the close of the week. The decisive defeat of the bonus measure by the Senate had been anticipated, and brokerage quarters were still chiefly interested in when Congress would adjourn. Week-end reports from the steel industry indicated little change next week from the current low levels. There was some expectation that freight car loadings would show seasonal improvement as usual in June.

Some Net Gains

The stiffening in the last few minutes carried a few shares up about a point net, notably American Telephone, Johns-Manville, Consolidated Gas and Allied Chemical.

Fractional net gains appeared in Union Pacific, American Can, North American, Public Service of New Jersey, and General Electric.

U. S. Steel, Standard of New Jersey and most of the rails, held notably steady. The rails were helped by further reports of possible loans to the carriers to permit them to purchase bonds at present depressed levels for retirement, as a measure to reducing fixed charges.

Foreign exchanges stiffened somewhat against the dollar, after its recent upturn. Sterling cables, which dropped about 3 cents yesterday, recovered nearly a cent, ruling at $3.62. The Dutch guilder recovered notably, and French francs were a shade higher.

In commodities, cotton was about steady, closing 2 to 3 points lower. Bar silver was unchanged.

Bond Market Steady

Outside of a moderate weakness in rail loans, the bond market held to a comparatively steady trend today with trading somewhat quieter than usual.

With renewed hope for some reasonably constructive outcome of the Lausanne Conference, and the belief of the Germans that reparations payments will be indefinitely suspended if not wiped out altogether, loans of the Reich again added to their previous gains. Both the 5½s and 7s were up around a point at their highest prices for the present move.

While the defeat of the soldiers' bonus measure in the Senate was interpreted as favorable to high grade investment issues, investors and traders hesitated to take on further heavy domestic commitments in view of trade and industrial factors which may affect various groups of securities. There was little urgent selling apparent, however, and prices generally followed a narrow range.

The United States Government section advanced substantially in the early part of the session, but later, under realizing, these gains were replaced by fractional losses in some of the Treasury issues.

Losses of fractions to around a point were recorded by a number of more speculative rails, including Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, Frisco 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s. Among the gainers were Santa Fe general 4s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, International Telephone 4½s and Consolidated Gas 5½s.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: While prices of practically all bond and preferred stock issues of investment merit are considerably above the highly depressed levels reached a few weeks ago, opportunities to obtain well-secured yields are numerous. Although there have been no tangible evidences of improvement in trade conditions, even with present earning power and a reasonable outlook for the future, many issues still appear, at current price levels, far below their intrinsic worth.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The improved tone of the market during the early part of the week may be attributed in large measure to a certain feeling of relief that the balances of foreign nations have at last been reduced to figures that no longer menace our domestic banking situation.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The net result of trading the last week has been to leave the market in its present trading area, as outlined by the industrial averages, and its failure to penetrate the resistance area on the up side is at least temporarily discouraging from a technical standpoint. Therefore, we see no reason to change our previous advice regarding strict adherence to a purely trading policy at this time, until the market succeeds in penetrating the area of resistance on the up side, which has proved a barrier to a continuation of the up trend on four distinct occasions. It is unlikely that the market will succeed in developing an outside following until it does so.

Russell, Miller & Co., New York: The sharpness of Friday's reaction threatens to carry the market down toward the lower limits of its trading area, but there is no present reason for abandoning hope that important support will be extended as those lower levels are approached.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York: We are inclined to consider yesterday's setback a somewhat normal development at this time and would anticipate increasing resistance on further recession.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: We would not be inclined to purchase stocks.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CORP.

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Several units of the American Cyanamid Corporation will be consolidated with the parent company as of July 1 as a step toward simplifying the company's corporate structure. Activities of the company in industrial and heavy chemicals will be merged with those of American Cyanamid & Chemical Company, a subsidiary.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 18	Last June 17
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5¾	1¾	..	Adams Express	300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
13	12	1	Addressograph	1100	10	9¾	10	9¾
62½	34¼	4½†	Air Reduction	1700	39¾	38½	39	38½
3⅜	¾	..	Alleghany Corp	1600	⅞	..	⅞	⅞
16⅝	8⅛	.80	Alaska-Juneau	400	9	8⅝	9	8⅞
87½	42½	6	Allied Chem	6200	51¼	50¼	51	50⅝
13⅝	6	.50	Allis Chalmers	100	6	6	6	6
10	5½	1	Alpha Port Cem	200	5	5	5	5¼
11	5½	..	Amal Leather pf	100	6½	6½	6½	..
¾	⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	..	..	..	⅛
73⅞	35⅝	5†	Am Can	9300	37¼	36⅝	37⅞	36⅞
49⅝	20	7	Am Car & F pf	30	19¾	19¾	19¾	18¾
6	1⅞	2	Am Chain	100	2	2	2	..
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	100	21½	21½	21½	..
14	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	13½	13	13	14
3	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
9½	2	..	Am & For Pow	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
12	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	8¼	7⅝	8¼	7⅞
21⅝	11	2	Am Ice	100	11	11	11	11½
8⅝	2⅝	..	Am International	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
4	1⅛	..	Am La Fr pf	10	2	2	2	..
44⅝	30⅛	7	Am Loco pf	100	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
33	17½	3	Am News	10	20	20	20	..
16⅞	3¾	1	Am Power & Lt	1400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5¼
49⅝	15	5	Am P&L pf A	100	19	19	19	20⅛
8⅛	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4¼
18⅝	5⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6
36⅞	20	2½†	Am Stores	100	25½	25½	25½	..
137⅞	81	9	Am Tel & Tel	13100	85¼	83⅞	85¼	84⅛
34⅝	7	2	Am Wat W&E	400	12⅝	12½	12⅝	13⅛
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	300	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛
12⅝	3½	..	Anaconda Cop	1100	4	4	4	4
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	8½	8½	8½	..
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	½	½	½	..
2⅝	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
94	24	4	Atchison T&SF	2100	28⅝	27½	27⅝	27⅞
12½	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	500	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½
78½	48	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	48	48	48	47½
151⅞	28¾	4†	Auburn Auto	10800	63	55½	59½	63
			—B—					
8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
28¼	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	10	10	10	10
21⅞	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	6	5⅝	6	5⅝
99	72	6½	Bamberger pf	10	71½	71½	71½	72
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	1400	4½	4¼	4½	4⅛
18⅞	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
24⅝	6	..	Best & Co	200	7	7	7	7¼
24⅞	7½	..	Bethlehem Steel	1100	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8¼
43⅞	21¼	3†	Borden	2300	23¼	22½	22½	22¾
12⅝	3⅝	..	Borg Warner	100	4	4	4	4¼
11⅞	3	1	Briggs Mfg	500	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
50¼	10¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	2100	13¼	12¾	13¼	12½
78⅝	3½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	42	40⅝	42	40⅝
5	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
75	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	39	39	39	..
13	6¼	.60	Burroughs Add	400	7½	7⅛	7½	7½
65	9½	7	Bush Term deb	50	10½	10	10½	10⅝
4⅝	1⅜	..	Butterick	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
19	7⅛	..	Byers	1400	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	9¾
			—C—					
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
13½	6⅝	1.20	Canada Dry	400	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
22¼	19	..	Capital Admin pf	100	19½	19½	19½	19¾
43⅞	16¾	..	Case Thresh	1700	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	22¼
5	1	..	Celanese Corp	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	1200	13½	12⅞	13½	13¼
15	4	..	Cerro de Pasco	400	4¾	4½	4¾	4
31½	10½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1400	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	12
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1	1	1	1
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'western	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	3	2½	2½	2½
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	5½	5½	5½	..
14	8	2	Chi eYllow Cab	20	8	8	8	..
15⅞	5	1	Chrysler	700	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
31½	12¾	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	300	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13½
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	1200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6½
41⅞	13½	3	Columbia Carb	400	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18½
77	55¼	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	500	58	58	58	58
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	600	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
4⅞	1⅜	.30	Comwith & So	2600	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
68½	27⅝	6	Comwith & S 6pf	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½
11⅝	2⅝	..	Consol Film I pf	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	6400	37⅞	36⅝	37⅞	36¼
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	83⅛	83	83	82⅛
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	100	6	6	6	6⅛
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	4800	5	4⅞	5	5
98	79	8	Consol Oil pf	100	98	98	98	98
2½	⅜	..	Container A	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
7	2½	..	Cont Baking A	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	½	½	½	..
47⅝	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	500	30	29⅝	30	30
41	19⅝	2½	Cont Can	1100	21¾	21⅛	21¼	21⅝
25¼	6¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	10	10	10	9⅞
7	3⅛	..	Cont Oil	300	4½	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
47⅝	25⅝	3	Corn Products	1400	30	29⅛	30	30
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	109	109	109	109
4⅝	1½	..	Coty	800	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
49⅞	15¼	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	17	17	17	17⅛
1⅜	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1	1	1	1
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	22½	22¼	22¼	22½
31	11¼	2	Curtis Publishing	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	600	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
			—D—					
122	63	8	Detroit Edison	100	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	65
18	11¼	1.50¶	Dominion Stores	200	12½	12½	12½	..
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	100	6	6	6	..
59⅞	25⅛	3	du Pont de Nem	3500	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	27½
97	82	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	91	91	91	..
			—E—					
87⅞	37¾	5	Eastman Kodak	2100	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	42⅝
119½	105	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	110½	110½	110½	..
8	3¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	4	4	4	4
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	500	10⅛	10	10⅛	10¼
15⅝	2⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	600	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
55½	10½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	1000	14	14	14	14
59	23	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	24	24	24	..
			—F—					
14	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
10⅝	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
53	37	2½	First Nat Stores	400	41	40⅞	41	40⅞
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	5	5	5	5
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	13	13	13	13
5⅝	1⅛	..	Fox Film A	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
			—G—					
61	26	6	Gen Am Inv pf ww	100	32	32	32	31
35¾	10	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	700	11	10⅞	11	11
15½	5	1	Gen Asphalt	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	6
12⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
26⅛	8⅞	.40	Gen Electric	4900	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
11⅛	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
40½	18⅝	3	Gen Foods	2400	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	22¼
2⅜	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
24¾	3¾	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
40	8	8	Gen Gas & E 8%	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
24⅝	8⅝	1	Gen Motors	2700	9	8⅞	9	9
14	4⅝	1	Gen Print Ink	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
16½	5	..	Gen Ry Si pf ww	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
14⅝	2⅝	..	Gen Refractories	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3400	13⅝	13	13⅝	13⅝
2½	1	..	Gimbel Bros	400	1	1	1	..
6½	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	500	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅞
19⅝	8⅛	1.60	Gold Dust	300	10	10	10	10
5⅝	2⅛	..	Goodrich	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
18⅞	5½	..	Goodyear	100	7	7	7	7
14½	7½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¼
65½	50¼	7	Gotham S H pf	100	55	55	55	55
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	900	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3½	1¼	..	Grand S Stor pf	30	1½	1½	1½	..
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	300	23½	22¼	22½	..
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	16	16	16	16
25	5½	2	Great Nor pf	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
13¼	5¼	2	Great Nor Ore	1100	6½	5¾	6⅛	6¾
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	400	6	5⅝	6	5½
1⅜	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
			—H—					
24⅜	8¾	..	Houston Oil	500	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	400	4	4	4	4
5⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	100	2	2	2	1¾
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
1⅝	1	..	Indian Refining	100	1	1	1	1
38⅝	10¾	2	Indus Rayon	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
24	11	..	Inland Steel	100	11	11	11	..
117	65	6†	Int Business M	500	69	69	69	69
1⅞	½	..	Int Combustion	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
29¾	13	1.80	Int Harvester	1700	15	14	14¼	15
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	3400	4¼	4	4⅛	4
44⅝	33	..	Int Shoe	1100	33⅝	33	33⅝	33½
12¼	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	2600	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
			—J—					
28½	10	..	Johns Manville	2900	13	11⅝	12⅝	12
84	36	7	Jones & Laughn pf	10	39	39	39	39
			—K—					
115	90½	6	Kan C P&L B pf	10	99	99	99	..
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	200	4	3⅞	4	3¾
13	5	..	Kennecott Cop	900	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
19	8¼	1	Kresge	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	800	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11¾

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 18	Last June 17
3	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
6⅛	3⅜	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
3⅝	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	1	1	1	1
18	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	500	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅞
21	14⅝	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
14	6¾	1.20	Link-Belt	100	7	7	7	..
22	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12
34	13¼	4†	Loew's Inc	900	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
23⅝	8½	1½	Louisville G&E A	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13
32⅝	7⅛	..	Louisville & N	100	11	11	11	11
			—M—					
16	7	..	McCrory Stores	100	7	7	7	..
19	7	..	McCrory B	10	7	7	7	..
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	900	34	33	33⅝	32⅝
4	1	..	McLellan Stores	100	1	1	1	..
18⅛	10	1	Mack Trucks	600	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
60⅝	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	700	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1⅛	⅛	..	Mallinson	100	⅛	..	⅛	..
20⅝	4	..	Man Elv gtd	600	6	6⅛	6	6¼
8	3⅛	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
20	10⅛	1.80	May Dept Stores	300	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
6⅛	3⅝	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2⅝	⅜	..	Min Moline	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
7⅝	1⅛	..	Mo Kan & Tex	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
11	2	..	Mo Pacific	100	2	2	2	2⅜
36	2⅞	..	Mo Pacific pf	1200	4⅛	4	4	3⅞
11¾	3⅝	..	Montgom Ward	3100	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
26½	10	2	Motor Products	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10
			—N—					
27½	7½	..	Nash Chat StL	10	9	9	9	..
19⅛	8	2	Nash Motors	600	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
46⅞	26⅞	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1700	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝
14⅝	6¾	..	Nat Cash Reg	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
1⅛	⅛	..	Mallinson	100	⅛	..	⅛	..
20⅝	4	..	Man Elv mg	600	6	5⅞	6	6¼
9	3¼	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
20	10⅝	1.80	May Dept Stores	300	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
31⅝	15	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	1700	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛
105	70	6	Nat Lead pf B	100	70	70	70	..
16⅝	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1700	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	9
34	13½	..	Nat Supply pf	10	18	18	18	..
17⅝	4⅞	..	Nat Surety	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
6⅝	2½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	400	3	3	3	..
4⅛	2	..	Newton Steel	100	2	2	2	..
8	4½	..	NY Air Brake	100	4½	4½	4½	..
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	6100	12⅛	12	12⅛	12
8½	1½	..	NY Chi & StL	100	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝
125	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	10	96	96	96	96
31⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	600	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7⅞
6⅛	1⅜	..	NY Shipbldg	200	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
17⅝	10⅝	.50d	Noranda M	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
40	13⅝	10a	North American	3100	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝
4⅛	1⅛	..	No Am Aviation	1400	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23¼	5½	..	Northern Pacific	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8
			—O—					
8½	5	.20e	Ohio Oil	600	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
14½	3¼	..	Orpheum Circ pf	100	3½	3¼	3⅝	3⅝
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝
4⅝	1¼	..	Otis Steel	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
27	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	600	21	20¾	20⅞	20⅝
5¼	1⅝	..	Packard Motor	600	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	1200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4½	2	..	Park & Tilford	100	3	3	3	3⅛
1⅛	⅝	..	Park Utah	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
34½	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	2900	17⅛	17	17	17⅛
23⅝	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	700	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
121	45½	8	Peoples GasLt&C	100	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50
4⅝	3	..	Petroleum	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8½	3⅞	..	Phelps Dodge	200	5	5	5	4⅞
5½	2⅛	..	Phila & Reading	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6½	2	..	Phillips Pet	1200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1⅛	½	..	Pierce Pet	1000	⅝	½	½	⅝
9⅞	5½	..	Prairie Pipe Line	100	7	7	7	7
2⅝	⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	¾	¾	¾	..
42⅝	24⅞	2.40	Procter & Gam	1400	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	27½
103	89½	5	Procter & G pf	10	90	90	90	90
60	29⅜	3.40	Public Service	1700	33½	32¾	33⅜	33½
87	63⅞	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	66½	66⅛	66½	..
100⅝	71½	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	80	80	80	79½
25	10½	3	Pullman	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5⅛	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
			—R—					
10⅝	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	800	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
18⅞	3⅝	..	Radio pf B	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6
7	1⅜	..	Radio-Keith-O	200	2	2	2	..
3⅝	1	..	Remington Rand	200	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	..
3⅝	1⅛	..	Reo Motors	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
6½	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15⅝	5¾	..	Repub I&S pf	100	7	7	7	7
10	6	1.50	Reynolds Metal	200	6½	6⅝	6½	6½
¾	⅜	..	Richfield Oil	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
6½	1⅝	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	2	2	2	2¼
23	12⅛	.81e	Royal Dutch	700	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16⅝
			—S—					
59¼	35	5	Safeway Stores	200	37	37	37	37
94	69	7	Safeway S 7%	20	77	77	77	79
10½	5½	..	St Joseph Lead	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
8⅝	⅝	..	StL & SF	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
8⅞	1	..	StL & SF pf	100	2	2	2	2
9⅞	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Ill	700	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7¾
37⅝	10⅝	..	Sears Roebuck	3000	11⅞	10¼	10¼	13¾
5⅞	1⅝	..	Servel Inc	100	2	2	2	2
4⅛	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
31	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	19	19	19	19
10½	3⅝	..	Simmons	100	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
4½	2⅝	..	Skelly Oil	100	3	3	3	2⅞
10⅝	5⅝	.80	Socony Vacuum	400	7	7	7	6⅞
32¾	15⅞	2	So Calif Edison	100	19½	19½	19½	18½
37⅞	6½	..	Southern Pacific	700	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
8⅝	4½	..	So P Rico Sugar	300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7½
20½	4⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	400	5	5	5	5
14	8⅝	1.20	Stand Brands	1700	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅛
34⅝	7⅝	2	Stand Gas & El	500	11¼	11	11	11⅛
41½	9¾	4	Stand G&E pf	600	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
75	28	7	Stand G&E 7%	300	35	35	35	35
27⅞	15⅝	2	Stand Oil Calif	1000	18⅝	18	18⅝	18
31½	19⅝	2†	Stand Oil NJ	2700	25	24½	24⅞	24¾
1⅝	½	..	Sterling Secur	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6⅝	1⅞	..	Stewart Warner	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2¼
15⅝	5¼	.50	Stone & Webster	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
13⅝	2½	..	Studebaker	100	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
32	24⅝	1†	Sun Oil	100	27	27	27	..
			—T—					
15⅝	9⅝	1	Texas Corp	1000	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10
36⅝	13½	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1700	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
2⅝	1½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
29	23½	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
1⅛	⅛	..	Thompson Star	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3½	2	..	Tide Water Asso	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
23	9⅝	1.50	Timken Roller	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
6	2⅛	..	Transamerica	2500	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
4⅛	1½	..	Tri Continental	1000	2	2	2	2
56¾	42	6	Tri Cont pf	100	51½	51	51½	50⅝
			—U—					
36¾	15½	1.30	Union Carbide	2800	17¾	17⅛	17½	17¼
13⅞	86	1.40	Union Oil Calif	100	9	9	9	8⅜
94½	32¾	6	Union Pacific	1400	38	37	37¾	37
18⅛	6½	..	United Air & Tr	1400	8¼	8	8	8½
10½	3⅛	.40	United Corp	1000	5	4¾	5	4⅞
38¾	20	3	United Corp pf	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
30½	10⅛	2	United Fruit	400	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
21¾	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	8600	13	12½	12½	13
94	70	5	United Gas I pf	200	78¼	78	78	78¾
11	4½	1	United Piece Dye	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
8	3½	..	US Freight	100	3½	3½	3½	4
31⅛	13¼	..	US Indus Alco	1900	15⅝	14¾	15⅝	15⅞
8½	2	..	US Realty	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
5⅝	1¼	..	US Rubber	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
11½	3¾	..	US Rubber 1pf	100	4½	4½	4½	5⅛
52⅝	24	..	US Steel	15000	25⅝	25⅛	25½	25⅝
113	63	7	US Steel pf	1000	63⅛	63	63	63
10⅛	1½	..	Utilities P&LtA	300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
			—V—					
18⅞	5¼	..	Vanadium	500	7⅝	7⅛	7½	7⅝
1	½	..	Va-Caro Chem	1000	1	1	1	1
6½	3⅛	..	Va-C Chem 6%	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝
39½	20	..	Va-C Chem 7%	100	32½	32½	32½	33¾
29⅞	8	2	Vulcan Detin	10	12	12	12	12
			—W—					
19	7½	1.50	Waldorf System	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
3	⅛	..	Walworth	700	1	1	1	1
2⅝	¾	..	Ward Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4⅝	½	..	Warner Bros A	600	1	⅞	⅞	¾
7	1¼	..	Warren Bros	100	2	2	2	..
17½	2	..	Warren cv pf	30	3⅝	3½	3½	..
70	20	6	W Penn El pf	10	35	35	35	..
50	13⅛	..	Westn Union	500	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13¾
35⅞	18½	1	Westing Elec	3000	22⅝	21⅝	22	21⅝
72⅝	52½	3½	Westing El pf	20	62	62	62	63½
5⅛	2⅝	..	Wilcox Oil & G	600	4	3¾	4	3⅞
1⅜	⅝	..	Wilson & Co	100	¾	¾	¾	..
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	4000	26	25½	25¾	25⅝
23⅝	5	..	Worthgton Pump	500	10½	10	10½	10
57	25¼	4	Wrigley	100	32	32	32	30⅝
			—Y—					
10½	6⅞	1	Yale & Towne	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
5	1⅛	..	Yellow Truck	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
29	12	..	Yellow Truck pf	10	20	20	20	20
17¼	5	..	Youngstown	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

NEW HAVEN PROFIT NOT SUFFICIENT TO FILL REQUIREMENTS

The New Haven Railroad in May is understood to have covered its fixed charges, i. e., rentals, interest and such deductions, but not guarantees on separately operated properties and the preferred dividend requirements. Actual figures will not be available for several days.

The guarantees include interest on New York, Westchester & Boston bonds, dividend on Boston Railroad Holding Co. preferred stock and on New England Investment & Security Co. preferred, calling for about $80,000 a month. The monthly dividend requirement on the 7 per cent preferred stock would be about $286,047.

At the meeting of directors June 14, the usual quarterly preferred dividend was passed. In view of the fact that the requirement was not being earned this was the logical step, and cash resources may now be conserved.

In May, traffic was off about 28 per cent from May, 1931. That New Haven could earn fixed charges with something to spare in such an extremely poor month as May should be encouraging to bondholders. June is showing no improvement, but the road should logically get at least some autumn seasonal betterment from current depressed levels.

In April the road showed a surplus after charges, but before guarantees and preferred dividends, of $244,923 and in March a surplus of $470,009. May surplus after rentals and interest charges was probably considerably less than in April.

ATCHISON LOADINGS SHOW AN INCREASE

CHICAGO, June 18 — Atchison loadings the last two days have run over 4000 cars a day for the first time since February, when traffic was aided by a spurt in grain.

Decrease from a year ago this week is likely to be smaller than any week since February. Pickup in loadings perceptible the last week or more is ascribed to heavier shipments of numerous commodities, including particularly gasoline and lubricating oils in effort to accumulate stocks before the new taxes go into effect.

While traffic movement based on this motive will fall off after June 21, the new winter wheat crop will be moving in volume by then. Winter wheat traffic this year, however will be smaller than last due to a smaller crop.

ELDER MANUFACTURING CO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18—Elder Manufacturing Company omitted the quarterly dividend on the common, previously on a $1 annual basis. It declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 on the first preferred and $1.38 on the class A stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Encouraging Outlook For Texas Cotton

DALLAS, Texas, June 18—Brilliant sunshine, higher temperatures and scattered beneficial rains improved the Texas cotton outlook appreciably the week ended June 16, says Dallas News. Chopping is nearing a close, with stands average to good, fields clean and growth largely satisfactory, although the crop is still about two weeks late. Continued hot weather will help it catch up.

Almost complete absence of major insect damage is the feature.

Moisture is generally satisfactory, but a few counties in south, central and northeast sections will need rain soon. The crop is blooming freely in south Texas and scattered blooms are reported in some central counties. High winds are whipping the plant in some western counties. In some northwest Texas counties hail and washing rains will necessitate replanting.

Oklahoma progress is mostly average, except in wet areas, where cultivation is halted. Nights are still somewhat cool, but daytime temperature is somewhat higher and beneficial to growth. Chopping was irregular and stands mostly only fair, with the crop one to two weeks behind normal. Weevils and grasshoppers are reported doing minor damage, but the former appear to be increasing. Moisture is ample in all sections.

New Mexico cotton made mostly average growth, with some complaint of weather being a trifle too cool; chopping is nearing a close, with stands fair to good, but the crop about two weeks late.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper ...	2¾	2¾	2
Bar silver ...	27½c	27½c	26¾c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days..	1½	1½	1 @1½
4 to 6 months.	1½	1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
4 months ...	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅛@1
5 months ...	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼
6 months ...	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money ..	⅝%	⅝%	1¼%
Short bills ..	1@1$\frac{1}{16}$	1@1$\frac{1}{16}$	2⅛
3 mos bills ..	1@1$\frac{1}{16}$	1@1$\frac{1}{16}$	2$\frac{1}{16}$@2⅛
Bar gold	113s 11d	113s 1d	84s 11½d
Bar silver ..	17d	16$\frac{11}{16}$d	12$\frac{7}{16}$d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper ...	3½@4	3½@4	2½@3
Collat loans ..	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3½	Budapest	6
Berlin	5	Calcutta	5
Brussels	3½	Copenhagen	4
Bucharest	7	Helsingfors	6½
Chicago	3½	Lisbon	6
Cleveland	3½	Madrid	6½
Dallas	3½	London	2½
Kansas City	3½	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	3½	Prague	5
New York	3	Paris	2½
Philadelphia	3½	Riga	6
Richmond	3½	Sofia	8½
San Francisco	3½	Vienna	8
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5
Amsterdam	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Athens	11	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.61⅝	$3.62⅝	$4.8665
Cables	3.61⅞	3.62⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0393	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1392	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0511⅛	.0510⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2375	.2365	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1395	.1395	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297½	.0297½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1980	.1990	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0170	.0175	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0700	.0700	.129
Holland—florin	.4050	.4035	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1790	.1780	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4430
Roumania—leu	.6050	.6050	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0827	.0825	.193
Sweden—krona	.1855	.1865	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1948	.1945	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2362½	.2362½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3050	.3062½	*
India—rupee	.2712½	.2711	.3650
Japan—yen	.3050	.3062½	.4984
Java—florin	.4025	.4032	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4225	.4237½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0760	.0760	.1196
Chile—peso	.0612½	.0612½	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2200	.2200	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4775	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8600	.8625	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4926	.4940	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last June 18	Last June 17
876	Am T&T	85½	83⅞	85	84¼
35	Bos El	61¾	60	61¾	61
5	B&M A sta	4½	4½	4½	..
37	B&M pr pf	15½	15	15	..
175	Cop Range	2	1⅞	2	..
10	E G&F pf	34½	34½	34½	35
19	Edison Elec	137	136	136	139½
25	First Nat S	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	41⅛
10	Gen Capital	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
20	Int Button	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
25	Mohawk	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
270	No Butte	.22	.22	.22	..
40	Old Colony	49¾	49¾	49¾	49
25	Old Domin	55	55	55	..
264	Quincy Min	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
27	Stone Web	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
8	Swift & Co	9½	9½	9½	..
65	Torrington	24½	23⅝	23⅝	24
30	Uni Found	.62½	.62½	.62½	..
86	Uni Shoe	27⅝	27¼	27¼	28
28	War Bros	2½	2½	2½	..

OMIT SEARS-ROEBUCK DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, June 18—Sears, Roebuck & Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the capital stock due at this time. L. J. Rosenwald, chairman of the board, issued the following statement: "The board of directors of Sears, Roebuck & Co. at the meeting today decided to omit a dividend payment. This action was taken in view of the difficulty at this time of estimating the earnings of the company for the year and as two quarterly dividends of 62½ cents a share have already been paid."

MAY LISTINGS LIGHT

NEW YORK, June 18—New securities listed on New York Stock Exchange in May, two in number, for only $815,800, were the smallest in number and amount in history of the exchange, and compare with $38,733,900 listed in April and $236,128,710 in May, 1931. Fourteen applications to list are not included in the May total, as they were divided between changes of par and voting trust certificates of deposit for issues in receivership or in process of reorganization. The May listings were entirely stock.

FOOD INDEX DECLINES

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Returning to its previous low, Bradstreet's weekly food index fell to $1.61 during the week ending June 14, a decrease of $1 from the previous week.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Consols for money, De Beers and Rand Mines closed. Money was ⅝ and discount rates on short and three months' bills 1@1$\frac{1}{16}$ per cent.

PRODUCTION AT FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET SHOWS AN INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 18—A fair amount of scattered business was done this week in the local cloth market, although inquiry was far from active.

Price easing figured conspicuously in the trading. Production was increased appreciably by the opening of a mill in which a strike involving nearly 200 weavers and loomfixers had been in effect for two weeks.

Sales included a quantity of the 144 by 76 higher-grade broadcloths, some hard-twist voiles of the 60 by 52 make, fair business in plain-combed and fancy combed marquisettes, and contract orders for special weaves in printcloth yarns.

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS

NEW YORK, June 18—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 83,000 bales, compared with 46,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 8,125,000 bales, compared with 6,448,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

MONTREAL STOCK LOANS LOWER

MONTREAL, June 18—Loans of members of the Montreal Stock Exchange as of June 2 on Canadian securities were $18,139,386, compared with $18,932,877 May 5 and $22,758,681 April 7. The figures do not include loans on foreign securities, such as those with correspondents of the New York Stock Exchange.

Westinghouse Air Brake Has Commanding Place in Field

One of World's Biggest Producers of Railway Equipment and Train Control Devices—Good Earnings in Normal Times—Financial Position Strong

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 167 in the Series

At a time when the earning power of railroads is generally unsatisfactory, the records of railway equipment companies cannot be expected to attract especial investment interest. However, potential world demand for the products of such concerns remains extensive, since they fill a vital need in the transportation world.

One of the leading manufacturers in this field is the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, organized in 1869 and since that time one of the chief producers of air brakes used on railroad rolling stock and motor vehicles.

The current deflation has taken its toll of profits, although it has not hurt the company's competitive advantages, with its wide diversification of products and markets.

The company, whose dividend record has held unbroken for a period of 55 years, is currently paying $1 a share annually, though latest reports show that it is not being earned. As a bulwark there is an unusually strong treasury position, with net working capital standing as of the close of last year at $35,813,435. Cash and government and other marketable securities alone would be enough to pay dividends at the current rate for about seven years, if the company did not do another stroke of business.

Besides being the leading maker of railway air brake equipment, the company occupies an important position in the manufacture of air compressors and of friction draft gear, railroad, automotive and general forgings and castings, storage batteries for automobiles, vehicles, mine locomotives, farm light and radio, and miscellaneous train control devices, such as electro-pneumatic, electro-mechanical and mechanical railway signal and interlocking appliances; automatic and manually operated block signals; automatic train control and highway crossing protection.

International in Scope

Among the dozen or so subsidiaries, one of the most important is the Union Switch & Signal Company at Swissvale, Penna., which covers an area of about 55 acres and affords floor space of more than 900,000 square feet, where train control apparatus is made. The parent company has a huge plant with a floor space of 1,300,000 square feet located on 36 acres at Wilmerding, Penna. Other plants are situated at Pittsburgh, Penna., St. Louis, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., and Emeryville, Calif.

In 1930, the Bendix-Westinghouse Automotive Air Brake Company was formed to make Westinghouse air-brake equipment for buses, trucks and other automotive lines, 51 per cent of the stock being owned by Bendix Aviation and 49 per cent by Westinghouse Air Brake Company. It was stated early this year that the association of the two companies had justified expectations.

The business of Westinghouse is international in scope, railroads the world over buying its equipment. The Westinghouse International Brake & Signal Corporation was organized in 1927 to take over all of the company's foreign interest in concerns with important manufacturing plants in Canada, France, England, Italy, and Australia. Interest in German, Dutch, Russian and Indian plants is held by Westinghouse Brake Subsidiaries, Ltd., England.

Earning power of Westinghouse Air Brake held fairly steady in the nine years from 1922 to 1930 inclusive, net income in every one of those years exceeding $6,000,000, two years showing net of over $8,000,000 and two years of more than $10,000,000. The seven years from 1924 to 1930 showed that the lowest earnings, equaling $1.93 a share on the number of shares now outstanding, were made in 1924, while the highest, $3.32 a share, were shown in 1926. Average earnings equaled $2.43 a share.

Earnings Drop in 1931

Since 1930, however, a considerable recession has taken place in earnings, despite the fact that sales of certain types of equipment such as air brakes, interlocking and train control devices have held up well. Net income of $3,155,111 in 1931 receded more than 50 per cent from the 1930 figure of $6,496,842 and was equal only to $1.01 a share, compared with net equal to $2.05 a share the preceding year.

The management stated that the total of unfilled orders carried over into the current year was larger than at the beginning of 1931. Despite this, net earnings for the first quarter of 1932 were equal to only 12 cents a share.

Foreign orders are said to be holding up well due to the trend in European countries to equip all rolling stock with power brakes. Volume of the company's business will depend on improvement in general conditions and on the ability of railroads to buy.

Financial position of Westinghouse Air Brake Company is strong. It has no preferred stock and no bonds. Capital stock consists of 3,125,800 shares outstanding. The company last year spent about $400,000 additional in buying in some of its own stock, now holding 46,311 shares in the treasury. Current assets of $38,430,053 contrast with $2,616,618 of current liabilities, a ratio of about 15 to 1.

The stock was split four shares for one in 1927, and the new no-par stock placed on a $2 annual basis. The dividend was reduced to $1 per annum with the payment of 25 cents quarterly on April 30, 1932. On the basis of the present market price of around 9½, the yield is more than 10 per cent.

INDICATIONS THAT BUSINESS RECOVERY WELL UNDER WAY

In its report to clients issued today, the United Business Service of Boston states that although business volumes have shown no upturn, considerable progress toward recovery is already evident:

1. Commercial failures are declining.
2. Bank suspensions have practically stopped.
3. Bank deposits have stabilized.
4. Bond prices are rising.
5. Gold withdrawals have lessened.
6. Radical financial measures have been discarded.
7. The spread between the prices of raw materials and finished goods is being lessened.

ILLINOIS SELLS $5,075,000 NOTES

CHICAGO, June 18—A syndicate composed of five leading Loop banks headed by the First Union Trust & Savings Bank purchased $5,075,000 State of Illinois 6 per cent revenue notes. Notes are payable from 1932 taxes, but may be refunded through a bond issue if granted at the November election. Other members of the syndicate are Continental-Illinois Company, Inc., Central Republic Company, Harris Trust & Savings Bank and the Northern Trust Company. The State has remaining about $1,125,000 of these notes, for which the bank group did not bid.

LOFT, INC., SALES GAIN

Loft, Inc., reports sales for May of $1,230,844, an increase of 3 per cent over May, 1931. Five months' sales totaled $5,894,460, a gain of 8 per cent over the like period in 1931.

TRUAX-TRAER COAL COMPANY

Traux-Traer Coal Company for the year ended April 30 reports net loss of $151,439 after all charges, compared with net profit of $347,507 in the previous year.

GRAIN MARKET RALLIES AFTER HEAVY DECLINE

New Low Prices for Wheat and Oversold Condition Start Rally

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 18—New low prices for the crop year were made in wheat this week, but after the decline there was a moderate recovery, with apparently more leadership on the bull side.

The market became oversold on the drop, and was technically in shape for a rally. In spite of the moderate recovery in the market, there was no general buying participation, and the predominating idea at the moment is that it will be hard to lift prices pending the new crop movement of winter wheat.

So far the spring wheat crop news has been decidedly encouraging and June prospects have seldom been excelled. As soon as the market is tested by the harvest run of winter wheat there will be more disposition to take an aggressive stand on the bull side.

Farm Board wheat to the extent of 40,000,000 bushels more is expected to be allotted to the Red Cross for relief work. Should this amount be requisitioned it will leave remaining Farm Board supplies extremely small compared with what they were a year ago. A more normal market would be looked for with the elimination of the Farm Board stocks from daily consideration.

The effect of prices on marketing of grain is noticeable at the present time. Supplies of both wheat and corn back in the country are supposedly large, but receipts of both wheat and corn are remarkably small for this time of the year.

This indicates that farmers are unwilling to accept current prices. As it is now, prices for wheat in sections any distance from markets are so low that with yield of 10 bushels to the acre or under will not pay for the harvesting and thrashing. The supposition does not seem far fetched therefore that there will be considerable wheat that never will be cut.

Foreign news on wheat reflects mainly favorable crop prospects in western Europe and less satisfactory outlook in eastern Europe. Russian prospects are hard to figure out but it seems to be admitted that the acreage of spring wheat is materially smaller than a year ago.

European stocks are light, and export sales from surplus countries are expected to be good until new crops are available abroad.

Corn receipts are exceptionally small, but, on the other hand, the crop outlook is unusually good. As a result, there has been a narrow price range, but with a rather steady tone, due to the absence of any material hedging pressure. Oats and rye have been dull, following in a narrow price range the general moves of wheat.

Restaurants

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Café Minerva
at 216 Huntington Ave., Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine — Exceptional Service
Week-Day Luncheon 50c
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Also CAFETERIA
"The best of its kind"

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OFF MASS. AVE. AND BOYLSTON ST.
Special Luncheon .... 35c and 50c
Full Course Dinner .... 40c and 50c
Special SUNDAY DINNER . 50c and 60c
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A cheerful atmosphere and dependable service.
Luncheon 35c and 50c
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67 WESTLAND AVENUE
New England Home Cooking
TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON DAILY
From 11 Until 2, 35c and 40c
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From 5 Until 7:30, 50c
SUNDAY SPECIAL Served from 12 Noon Until 3 P. M., 60c
Select and Discriminating Patronage
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Delicious Home Cooked Food
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Complete Original Production and Cast

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Congress and Lausanne Conference Centers of Interest—Trade Lags

The passing of time carries mankind inevitably toward inescapable decisions. The Republican convention, jocosely called "the greatest show on earth," is now a thing of the past, giving the country the same standard bearers as in the last four years, and pledging itself to moderate tariff revision, justice to veterans, proportionate reduction of armaments, maintenance of national defense, the theory of high wages, restriction of immigration, adherence to the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, encouragement of transportation facilities, a drive agaisnt crime and a resubmission of the prohibition law to the people.

The Bonus Bill, railed at by economists, bankers and spokesmen for the Administration, passed the House by a vote of 209 to 176, under the approving eyes of hundreds of veterans in the galleries, and later met with its predicted defeat at the hands of the Senate.

The withdrawal of $55,000,000 of gold from the New York market by the Bank of France Tuesday marked the end of what was said to be the greatest run on the gold supplies of any country in which $2,250,000,000 of short-term funds placed in United States by foreign governments and private interests was paid back within a period of about 2½ years.

Another decision of importance to the world was the "reserving" at the Lausanne Conference in Switzerland of $45,000,000 debts and reparations due to be paid on July 15 by Germany, France, Italy and Cezchoslovakia, a decision said to be tantamount to wiping out said debts and precursor, according to informed opinion, of a more important decision still which will cancel or materially modify German reparations and inter-European war debts. At the conference Germany officially stated her inability to pay the debts, and England again stated her willingness to cancel the entire obligations provided other European governments would do the same.

World Economic Conference

Two other developments out of Washington bear mention. One was the call by the House under the Somers resolution for an international conference to discuss the world economic situation, following an invitation from England that the United States Government attend such a conference. The other was the move by President Hoover to break the deadlock between the Senate and House conferees on the special economy bill before Congress adjourns. He pleaded for the acceptance of his furlough plan, which is in reality a Government five-day week and which he says will save more money than the proposed cut in pay and will avoid discharging thousands of employees.

In the domestic field there is an improvement in sentiment as well as an actual gain in retail buying and in production in a number of industries.

Summer dullness is on, but nevertheless department store shopping is heavier. Prices are lower and goods are attractive. Best gains are reported from the Pacific coast, the Southeast and the New England states.

Auto tire sales are large. Petroleum prices are steadier, due to limitation of production, and gasoline prices are rising. Zinc and lead prices have shown an upturn, while iron and copper are easy. There has been a slight rally in building and highway construction in many places, and complaints of unemployment are not so frequent.

Business Conditions Mixed

Operations of the steel industry are lower, now being 18 per cent of capacity or close to the 1921 lows. Finished steel prices hold, but scrap is weak. The automotive industries are maintaining about the same pace as last week, with chief demand in the low-priced field.

The output of electricity is still about 11 per cent below last year, and freight car loadings are not much changed from the low totals of recent weeks. The cotton textile industry is not operating at more than 50 per cent of capacity. Textile sales, shoe orders, lumber orders and leather demand are higher.

In the financial world, the factors are mixed. Poor earnings and reduced or omitted dividends keep stock prices near the lows of the year, with all rallies met by liquidation. The Federal Reserve Banks' earnings for 1931 were the lowest since 1917, net profits of $2,972,000 comparing with $7,988,000 in 1930. Bond financing during the week totaled $30,480,000, all except $4,000,000 being state or municipal financing.

Abroad conditions are still uncertain. English industrial activity is unsatisfactory. Anxiety is expressed over the labor situation in the textile industry, with a strike still looming. The bond market is better. Money is easy.

Employment is better in France. Pig iron prices have risen. Rayon sales are better. Construction industries are busier. The call for coal, steel, cotton, wool and leather is smaller.

The German steel trade is slack. Auto output is off 46 per cent, but seasonal employment gained 156,000 in May. Shipping reports are unfavorable. Municipal defaults are beginning to appear. The country awaits the outcome at Lausanne.

FEDERAL WATER SERVICE CORP.

Federal Water Service Corporation reports for the 12 months ended April 30, 1932, earnings of properties now owned (disregarding dates of acquisition) after subsidiary charges and all charges of the Federal Corporation, including unpaid preferred dividend requirements, of $798,706, equal to $1.40 a share on the 570,195 shares of class A stock, compared with $3.63 a share in the 12 months ended April 30, 1931.

OMIT PARAFFINE DIVIDEND

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18—Paraffine Companies omitted the quarterly dividend on the common stock due at this time. Three months ago a dividend of 50 cents was paid and six months ago 75 cents, prior to which the stock was on a $1 quarterly basis.

REFINED SUGAR ADVANCE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17—California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company advanced refined sugar 10 points to 3.90 cents a pound, effective at the close tonight.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	71	71
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	10	10
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	8	7¾
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	65	64
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	22	22
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	61½	61½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	64⅞	64¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	39¾	39¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	73⅝	73⅜
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100⅞	100⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	95⅛	95⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	95⅛	95¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101⅛	100⅞
Armour & Co 4½s '39	66	66
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	55¼	55¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	76	76
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83	82¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	80¼	79¾
Atl Coast I L&N col 4s '52	31	31
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	94	94
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	71⅝	71⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	34⅞	31¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	42	42
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	20½	19½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	34⅞	33¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	53¾	52⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	77	77
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	39¾	39
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100⅞	100¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	50½	50½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	73⅞	72¾
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	105¼	105¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102½	102½
Bush Term con 5s '55	34	34
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	80½	80½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	74½	74½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81⅝	81¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	94⅝	94⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	94¼	94⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	55¼	55
Can Pacific 4½s '60	60½	60
Can Pacific 5s '44	72⅞	72⅝
Cen New Eng 4s '61	68	66⅞
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	78¾	78⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47	41½	41¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	72	72
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	40⅛	40⅛
Chicago B @ Q 4s Ill div '49	85½	85½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	82½	82⅝
Chicago & East Ill 6s	10	10
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	9½	9½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34½	33
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	57¾	57¾
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	59	59
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¾	4½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18½	18¼
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87N44	44	44
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	20	19⅝
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	12¼	11⅞
Chicago @ Nw 4½s 2037	21	21
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20½	20½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	29½	29
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	24	24
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14¼	14¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	35	35
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99	98
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	105¼	104¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	22½	22½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87⅝	87⅝
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	39	39
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	67	67
Colonial Oil 6s '38	33	33
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	68	67½
Columbia G & E 5s '52 May	68½	68½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	93	93
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	96	96
Con Gas 4½s '51	90¾	90¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102¼	102
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	16¼	16¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	73½	73½
Den @ Rio G con 4s '36	35	34
Detroit El col 5s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	75	74½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	96¾	94
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅝	97¼
Ed Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	97¾	97¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	18½	18
Erie RR gen 5s '75	40½	40½
Erie R gen 5s '75	18½	18
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	22	22
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¼	101
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	74¾	73
Goodrich 6s '45	37¼	37¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	67	66¾
Gotham S Hos '36	73	73
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	92½	92¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	94	93¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	46½	46½
Great Northern gen 5½s '52	46	46
Great Northern 7s '36 A	62	60
Houston Oil 5½s '40	47½	47½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	28¼	27½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	99½	99½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	35½	35¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	70¼	70¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅝	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	24⅝	23½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	27	27
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	30	28⅞
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	66	66
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	66	66
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	24⅝	24⅝
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	1¾	1¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	3⅝	3⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	37	36½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	36½	35½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	15	14¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	55	54½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	47	47
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	22¾	22¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4¾	4¾
Int Paper 6s '55	17¼	17¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	19	19
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	19½	18¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	23½	22¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	24	23¼
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	44	44
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93	92⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	54½	54
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	82½	82⅝
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	49	49
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	52	52
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	85	85
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	36	36
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	50	50
Loew's Inc 6s '41	68¾	68½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97	96½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	23½	23
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	80	78½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	71	70¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	47⅞	47⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78	77½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	35	35
Mo Ill 5s '59	18⅛	18⅛
Mo K @ T 1st 4s '90	67	67
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	21	21
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	12¼	11¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28	27½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	27¾	27½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	28	27¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8½	8
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	3	3
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	5	5
Namm Sons 6s '43	64	64
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	81	80¼
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	18	18
Nat Steel 5s	67⅞	67⅝
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	95	95
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101¼	101
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	88	88
N O T & M 5s C '56	20	20
NYC&HR 4½s N	38½	38
NYC@HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	38	37½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	42	42
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	50	49½
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	62½	62½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	32¾	32
NY Edison 5s '44	102½	102½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	41	41
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	64⅝	64½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	101¼	101¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¼	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	39½	39½
Norf & Southern 5s '41	15	15
Norf & W con 4s '96	86¾	86¾
North Am Co 5s '61	66½	66¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	65	65
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	55	55
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	77	77
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	51	51
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific 5s D	51	51
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅞	100¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Paramount Public 5½s '50	16	15
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	42	42
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	18	18
Pat Pass	100	99¼
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	27	27
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	60	60
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82	82
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	66⅛	66⅛
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	62¼	62¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	63	63
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	75¼	73⅞
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	90	89⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	91	91
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	58¼	58¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75½	75½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	86	86⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	96⅝	96⅝
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	32½	32½
Phil Railway 4s '37	18½	18
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	93¼	93¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	68¼	68¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	44⅞	44⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	16⅜	16½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	86¾	86¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97	97
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	97	97
Pure Oil 5½s '40	67½	67
Read rfg 4½s A '97	87	87
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	39	39
RockI Ar&Lou 4½s '34	25½	25½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	50¼	50¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14½	14
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11½	11¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	16	16
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	23	23
Shell Pi 5s '52	61	61
Shell Union 5s '47	54½	54⅝
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	55	55
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	88	88
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '36	100	100
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	82	82
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	100⅛
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	39	39
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	66⅝	66¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '38	37½	36½
Souhtern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	35½	35
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	36½	36
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	59⅝	59⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	17½	17
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	23	22¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	86⅛	85½
Texas Corp 5s '44	78¼	77½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42¾	42¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22	20½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	52	52
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	101
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	74½	74½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91½	91
Union Pacific 4½s '67	71⅝	71
United Biscuit 6s '42	87	87
US Rubber Co 5s '47	24½	23½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	68¼	68¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	23¾	23
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	24⅞	24⅛
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	2⅝	1¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	97½	97½
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	16½	16½
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	10⅛	10⅛
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	98	98
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100⅛	100⅛
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100	100
Western Pacific 5s A '46	27½	27½
Western Union 5s '51	47⅛	46½
Western Union col 5s '38	60½	60
Western Union 5s '60	60¼	60¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	48	47
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	99⅝	99¾
Wickwire Spen 7s ct '35	1½	1⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	68	67¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun18	Last Jun17
3½s '47	100.37	100.25	1.00.25	100.37
1st 4¼s '47	101.20	101.16	101.16	101.18
4th 4¼s '38	102.16	102.11	102.12	101.12
US 3s '55	92.28	92.10	92.10	92.20
US 3⅛s '49	93.28	93.18	93.21	93.22
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	98.9	97.28	98.	98.1
US 3⅜s '43 June	98.18	98.16	98.16	98.20
US 3⅜s 47	98.2	97.26	97.31	98.2
US 3¾s '56	99.31	99.21	99.22	99.22
US 4s '54	102.14	102.4	102.4	102.12
US 4¼s '52	104.24	104.20	104.20	104.23

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	15¼	14⅛
Alpine Mon Sty 7s '55	38¼	38¼
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	4½	4½
Antioquia 7s B '45	3½	3½
Antioquia III 7s '57	4½	4
Antwerp 5s '58	68	68
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	35	35
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	39	37⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	37⅞	37⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	37½	37½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	38	38
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	38¾	37¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	39	39
Australia 4½s '56	54⅝	54½
Australia 5s '55	60⅝	60½
Australia 5s '57	60⅞	60⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	33½	32½
Austria Hydro 6½s	27⅝	25½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	24	24
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86½	88⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	95	95
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98¾	98¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98¼	98¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	31⅝	30½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	26	25⅝
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	26¼	24⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	3½	3½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	14	14
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16¼	16¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	18⅞	18⅞
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	23⅝	23
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	23⅝	23
Bulgaria 7s '67	18½	18½
Caldas Rep) 7½s '46	8½	8¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	92½	92½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	73¼	37
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89⅞	89¼
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	70	70
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13⅞	13⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	4⅛	..
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	4½	..
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	3¾	3⅝
Chilean Loan 7s '60	2⅞	..
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	23	23
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	24⅜	24⅜
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	23½	23½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	22	22
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	22¼	22
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	57	57
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	16½	16
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	88⅝	88¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37	36⅞
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	6	6
Denmark (King 4½s '62	55¼	55¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	69	68⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	73½	72½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	40	40
Dutch E I 6s '47	86¾	86¾
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	38½	38¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	45¾	45¾
inland (Rep) 7s '50	46½	46½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	84	84
French (Rep) 7s '49	111¾	111¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117⅝	117⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	34	32¼
German 7s '49	56⅛	54⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	31	30
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	29¼	29
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	30	28½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	32	31
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	26½	26½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	26½	25⅞
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	30	30
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	28½	28½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	37	35⅞
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	21¼	21¼
Greek 6s '68	18	18
Hamburg 6s '46	26	26
Hansa 6s '39 ww	18½	17½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	23½	23½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	13	13
Irish Free State 5s '60	76⅝	76⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	74	74
Italy (King) 7s '51	86	85½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	35½	35⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	42	41¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	48	46½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	60¾	60½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	31⅝	31½
Karstadt 6s 43	18	17¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	8⅛	8½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	18½	18⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	64⅛	64⅛
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	69⅝	69⅝
New South Wales 5s '57	50¼	50¼
New South Wales 5s '58	50¼	49½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103⅞	103⅞
North German Lloyd 6s '47	22½	22
Norway (King) 5s '63	69	69
Norway (King) 5½s '65	70	69⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	72½	72½
Norway (King) 6s '52	71	71
Norwegian El 5½s '57	41⅝	41⅝
Out Pow Svc 5½s '50	33¼	31
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	42⅛	42⅛
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	51	50
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	91	91
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103⅝	103⅛
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104	104
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102⅞	102⅞
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	3⅛	3
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	44½	44½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	46½	46⅛
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	10⅝	10⅝
Prague (City) 7½s '52	73	73
Prussia 6½s '51	23¼	23
Prussia 6s '52	21⅞	20⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	29¼	28
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	26½	25¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	36⅞	33½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	26½	26
Rhinelbe 7s '46	25	25
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	11	10½
Rio D do Sul (State) 7s '67	5⅝	5⅝
Rome (City) 6½s '52	68½	68½
Roumania 7s '59	36	35
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	30	30
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58½	58
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	19¾	19
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	24	24
Saxon State 6½s '46	36	36
Saxon State 7s '45	37	36¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	26¼	26¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	31¼	31
Siemens 7s '35	40	39¾
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	18	16½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	31½	31
Sydney 5½s '55	48½	48
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	79¼	79¼
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	38½	38½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	41⅛	41⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	36¾	36¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	33¾	33¾
Tyrol 7½s '55	38	38
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	42⅞	42⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	99⅞	99⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	23	21¾
Unterelbe 6s '53	24	24
Vienna 6s '52	51	50½
Venetial Mtg Bk 7s '52	85¾	85
Warsaw 7s '58	32	31½
Westphalia El 6s '53	17	16½
Württemberg 7s '56	28	28
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	41½	41½

Southwest Reports Good Fruit Crops

FAVORABLE weather for farm activities in the Southwest has aided the conviction that conditions in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District have turned for the better. The field and orchard situation is satisfactory and so far as the competitive supplies are concerned has improved over last month. The output of California fruits and nuts will not be excessive, though in southern California both peaches and apricots show larger crops than last year.

Apples show indications of a good crop, but cherry and grape prospects are for lighter crops than in 1931.

The planting of beans has been delayed due to cool, foggy weather. It is expected that the acreage of the lima kind will be cut 25 per cent. The crop of merchantable unshelled walnuts for all of California is estimated at the end of May at about 25,000 tons, which is about 25 per cent below normal.

Reconstruction Loan Fund To Be Increased

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, minus Charles G. Dawes as president, will shortly draw an additional $250,000,000 into its loan fund, selling six months' notes to the Treasury for the money.

This sum will bring to $1,000,000,000 the amount expended for loans to banks, railroads and other key lines of business in the corporation's job of promoting economic recovery.

Through with public life for a time at least, General Dawes set off for Chicago late yesterday to resume active direction of his banking affairs. He indicated President Hoover has made a choice of his successor, but did not disclose whether a nomination would be sent to the Senate before adjournment, likely to come next week. He did say he expected an announcement soon, however.

The Reconstruction unit's new notes will mature Oct. 27 and will bear interest of 3½ per cent annually. They will be issued as needed. So far the corporation has used the $500,000,000 initially subscribed by the Treasury, and sold the Government a $250,000,000 issue of debentures.

It has the authority to issue as much as $1,500,000,000 of securities, but the amount probably will be greatly increased by Congress to provide for new private and public construction of a reproductive and self-sustaining character.

PROFIT IS SHOWN BY CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18—Caterpillar Tractor Company which inaugurated monthly reports in April showing a return to profitable operations by a small margin, continued to avoid red ink in May, although net after taxes, interest and depreciation for the first two months of the second quarter is only $73,826 or about 4 cents a share on 1,882,240 shares.

The company showed an average monthly deficit after taxes, depreciation and interest of about $170,000 in the first quarter, compared with an average monthly deficit of about $92,000 in the December quarter. Part of these deficits were due to refunds to dealers on old stocks in connection with introduction of new lines.

May net sales were $1,388,905, compared with $1,747,000 in April and the first-quarter monthly average of $1,167,000. May net was $25,757, compared with $48,079 in April.

During most of last year the company was working toward readjustments of the plant and lines on which it would be able to establish basis of profitable operation at less than 50 per cent of capacity. Operations in recent months have been about 40 per cent.

The company did not release the May balance sheet.

NEW LOWS MADE IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—All deliveries of wheat and rye tumbled today to fresh bottom price records for the season. The weakness was ascribed to liquidation sales in sympathy with sharp new breaks in wheat quotations at Liverpool.

Opening ⅜-¾ lower, whaet afterward dropped a little further, and then rallied somewhat. Corn started unchanged to ¼ off and subsequently scored rallies.

Opening ⅜-¾ lower, wheat after-July old 47¾@⅞c, new 47⅝c; September old 50⅜@½c, new 50⅛c; December, 53⅜@½c. Corn — July, 29¼c; September, 31@31⅛c; December, 31¼c. Oats—July, 20@20⅛c; September, 20¼c; December, 22¼c.

DIVIDENDS

Chase Brass & Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

International Carriers, Limited, declared a quasterly dividend of 5 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 27.

Union Trust Company of Cleveland declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 18. In the previous quarter a dividend of 50 cents was paid, prior to which the stock was on a $3 annual basis.

International Superpower Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24. Previously quarterly dividends of 25 cents were paid.

Westinghouse Air Brake Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 30 to stock of record June 30.

OIL CONFERENCE AT PARIS

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP) — Charles E. Arnott, president of Socony Vacuum Corporation, and active leader in the move to stabilise conditions in the petroleum industry's export markets, will depart for Europe next week to attend the conference with Roumanian, British, Dutch and possibly Russian oil representatives in Paris, scheduled to open June 29.

CHECK CLEARANCES DROP

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP) — Bradstreet's reports check clearances for the week ended June 15 at $4,488,938,000, compared with $5,610,772,000 in the corresponding week of 1931.

INCOME TAXES FOR JUNE 1931 INCREASE

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Income taxes from the second quarterly payment on 1931 incomes reported by the Treasury for June amounted to $55,375,660, as compared with $29,368,152 on the comparative day of last year.

The payments due on June 15 will not all be reported by the Collector of Internal Revenue for a week or more and if the total mounts above $100,000,000, Treasury officials will be gratified.

Income tax receipts for the current month to date aggregated $89,571,348.35, as compared with $75,897,122.93 received during the comparable period last year. For the fiscal year to date, which includes 11 months and 16 days, income tax receipts have amounted to $985,549,988.61, as compared with $1,640,526,004.41 for the corresponding period of the 1931 fiscal year.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, June 18—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	June 18	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.63	$.65⅞	$.95
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.44¾	.44¾	.69⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.31¼	.31⅛	.37⅛
Flour	4.10	4.20	4.80
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	12.75
Pork	17.25	17.25	22.50
Lard	.0475	.0475	.0875
Cotton, mid-up	.0525	.0510	.0880
Zinc	.0280	.0283	.0335
Iron	14.84	14.84	17.36
Steel, bil Pitt	27.00	27.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅝	.05⅝	.08
Tin	.1950	.1962	.2260
Rubber	.02⅝	.02⅝	.0625
Sugar	.0320	.0370	.0448
Lead	.0300	.0400	.0375
Print cloth	.02⅛	.02⅛	.0350

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
†10 Ala Pow $7 pf	59	59	59
2 Allied Motor	⅛	⅛	⅛
†50 Alum Co Am	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Alum Goods	9	9	9
3 Am Bever	4¼	4¼	4¼
8 Am Cyan B	2⅛	2	2
3 Am Founders	⅛	⅛	⅛
14 As Gas & El	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛
10 Am Invest	1½	1½	1½
1 Am Laund Mch	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
9 Am Maracaibo	1-16	1-16	1-16
12 Am Sup Power	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1 Am Sup P 1 pr	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
4 Arctur Rad Tube	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 As El Ind	⅝	⅝	⅝
†25 As G&El ctf	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
15 As G&El A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12 As G&E war	1-16	1-16	1-16
2 As Tel Ut	1¼	1¼	1¼
7 Atlas Util	5½	5¼	5½
B			
1 Ben Ind Loan	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Blue Ridge cvt pf	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Bras Tr & Lt	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
†80 Br Am Oil Coup	7½	7½	7½
1 Bulova Watch pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
C			
5 Can Marc Wirel	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Carnation	7½	7¼	7¼
2 Cent Hud G&E vtc	12	12	12
1 Chain Str St	4	4	4
48 Cities Service	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
3 Comwlth & S war	¼	¼	¼
8 Cons G&E Balt	45⅛	42	42
29 Cord Corp	3⅛	3	3
2 Courtaulds	4½	4½	4½
1 Creole Pet	2½	2½	2½
19 Curtis Mfg A N	3¾	3½	3¾
D			
5 Deere & Co	5	4⅝	4⅝
13 De Forest	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Duval Tex	⅝	⅝	⅝
E			
4 Eisler Elec	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
26 El Bond & Sh	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
3 El Pow As A	3½	3½	3½
1 Elect Share	1½	1½	1½
5 Elect Sh pf	25	24	24
F			
1 Ford M Can A	7½	7½	7½
†50 Ford M Can B	10½	10½	10½
2 For Theatre A	⅝	1-16	⅝
G			
5 Gen Alloys	2¼	2	2¼
†50 Gen G&El cv pf B	6½	6½	6½
3 Gold Seal Elec	⅝	⅝	⅝
4 Goldman Sachs	1½	1½	½1
H			
1 Hudson Bay M&S	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
L			
1 Lackaw Sec	21	21	21
†1 Lone Star Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
N			
1 Nat Am Co	¾	¾	¾
2 Nat Bond & Sh	19	19	19
†60 New Eng Pow pf	22½	22½	22½
1 New Process	2½	2½	2½
†25 N Y Tel 6½s pf	107	107	107
2 Niag Hud Po new	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 North Warren cv pf	26	26	26
P			
1 Pandem Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Pennroad	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Phoenix Sec	¾	¾	¾
1 Pilot Radio A	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Pioneer Gold M	3⅛	3	3⅛
2 Prod Roy	1-16	1-16	1-16
R			
2 Radio Prod	3¼	3	3
S			
1 Sec Allied Cp nv (1)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Seeman Bros (3)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1 Shawinigan W&P (1)	8½	8½	8½
1 Shenandoah	⅝	⅝	⅝
†50 SW Pa Pipel (4)	27	27	27
†3 St Oil Ind	18	17¾	18
2 St Oil Ky (1.20)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Swift & Co	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
T			
3 Tastyeast A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Todd Ship	10	10	10
1 Tung-Sol Lamp	3¼	3¼	3¼
U			
1 Union Gas Canada	2½	2½	2½
9 Unit Founders	11-16	⅝	⅝
5 Unit Gas	1	1	1
27 Un Lt & Pow A	2	1⅝	1⅞
†50 Unit Shoe M	28	27½	27½
1 U S Elec Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Util Power & Lt	⅝	⅝	⅝
V			
1 Van Camp	⅝	⅝	⅝
W			
5 Walker Min	⅝	5-16	5-16
1 West Air Exp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
†25 W Cartridge pf	44½	44½	44½
†50 West Mass	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Y			
†Y Oil & Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
2 Ala Pow 5s'46	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
2 Ala Pow 5s'68	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
1 Ala Pow 5s'68	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
2 AmbCont Corp 5s'43	81½	80⅝	80⅝
1 Am G&E 5s 2028	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
4 Am G & Pow 6s'39	19⅝	19	19
1 Am G@Pow 5s'33	17	17	17
13 Am PwEl 6s 2016	51⅝	51	51⅛
2 Am Roll 5s'48	39⅝	39	39
1 Am R M 4½s'33	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
1 Appalach Gas 6s'45B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Appalach Pow 5s '41	100	100	100
4 Ark PoaLt 5s '56	74	73⅝	74
8 Asso Elec 4½s '53	35	34	35
2 Asso G&E5½s'38 in c	18¼	18	18
29 Asso G&E 5s '50	19½	19	19½
6 Asso G&E 5½s '77	23½	23⅝	23⅝
26 Asso G&E 5s '68	19½	19	19¼
1 Asso G&E 4½s '48	18	18	18
26 Asso G&E4½s'49C	17⅛	16½	16⅞
6 Asso Rayon 5s '50	24	24	24
1 Asso Ttl Ut5½s'44C	20	20	20
1 Asso Tel Ut 6s '33	33½	33½	33½
15 Asso T&T5½s'55A	33	26	32
5 Bell Tel Can 5s '55A	87	87	87
1 Bing LH&P 5s '46	92	92	92
1 Bklyn Ed 5s '52 E	101½	101½	101½
1 Can N R Eq 7s '35 E	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Cent Ariz L&P 5s '60	74	74	74
7 Cent Ill PS 5s '68 G	65	64½	65
2 Cent Ill PS 4½s '67F	61	61	61
2 Cent P&L 5s '56	53¼	52⅝	52¾
4 Cent Pub S 5½s '49	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 Cent P S 5½s '49 xw	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Cent St El 5½s '54	24½	24½	24½
11 Cent St El 5s '48	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	30	30	30
6 Chic D El 5½s '35 B	52	51½	52
2 Cin St Car 6s '55 B	43¼	43¼	43¼
107 Cities Ser 5s '50	28	27	28
3 Cities S G 5½s '42	42	41½	42
12 Cit Ser P 5½s '52	31	30⅛	31
2 Cleve El Illum 5s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Com-Larabee 6s '41	35	35	35
4 Com Ed 5s '54 B	91⅝	91½	91⅝
3 Com Ed 4½s '56 C	83¾	83	83
3 Com Ed 4s '81 F	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 Com Sub 5½s '48 A	47	46	46
10 Commun P&L 5s '57	45¼	45	45⅛
5 Consum Pw 4½s '58	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
7 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	45¾	45½	45½
1 Cont Oil 5¼s '37	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
3 Dayton P&L 5s '41	99¾	99⅛	99⅛
1 Den G&E 5s '49	93	93	93
2 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	80	80	80
5 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	70	68	70
5 E Ut Inv 5s '54 A	16	16	16
17 Ed El Ill 5s '35	99⅝	99⅛	99¼
3 Ed El Ill 5s '33	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Ed El Ill 4s '32	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
4 El P&L 5s 2030	38¼	38	38
5 Emp Dist El 5s '52	41½	40¼	41½
14 Emp O&R 5½s '42	33½	32⅝	33
1 Erie Ltg 5s '67	95	95	95
9 Fed Water 5½s '54	32	30	30
3 Fire Cot M 5s '48	71⅛	71	71
5 Firestone Tire 5s '42	73	73	73
31 Fla P & L 5s '54	57	56	57
1 Fla P 5½s 79 A	52½	52½	52½
10 Gary E&G 5s '34 A	53½	52	53½
10 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	55¾	55¼	55¾
3 Gatineau Pow 6s '41	42	42	42
7 Gat Pow 6s '41 B	40	39¾	40
3 Gen Bronze 6s '40	25	23½	23½
3 Gen Mot Accep 5 34	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Gen Rayon 6s 48 xw	25	25	25
4 Geo Pow & Lt 5s 78	79¾	79¼	79¾
1 Geo Pow & Lt 5s 78	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1 Gillette 5s 40	80½	80½	80½
3 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 37	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3 Gulf St Ut 4½s 61B	60	60	60
2 Hood Rub 5½s 36	38	38	38
1 Houst L&P 4½s 78D	78	78	78
4 Ill Pow&Lt 5s 56C	57	56⅝	56½
5 Ill Pow&Lt 5½s 57	38½	38½	38½
7 Ill Pow&Lt 6s 53A	63⅝	63¼	63¼
1 Ind & Mich 5s 55	82	82	82
1 Ind E 5s '51 C	65	65	65
7 Indnapls P&L 5s'57A	84½	84½	84½
5 Interl Pow Sec7s'57E	65½	65½	65½
6 Interl P Sec 6½s'55C	61	60⅝	60⅝
1 Int Salt 5s '51	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
1 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
4 Inters Pow 6s '52	27	27	27
11 Inters Pow 5s '57	52¼	51⅛	51⅞
1 Invest Co 5s '47Axw	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 Iowa P&L 4½s'58A	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
6 Jersey C P&L4½s61C	79	78½	79
1 Jones&Laughlin 5s39	93	93	93
1 Kan P&L 5s '57 B	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
5 Ky Util 5s '69 I	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
1 Keystone Pub S 5s'78	68	68	68
3 Kop Gas & C 5s'47	54	54	54
1 Larutan Gas 6½'s35	44	44	44
1 Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	60	60	60
2 Manitboa P 5½s'51 A	38	38	38
1 Mass Gas 5½s'46	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
3 Mass Util 5s '40 A	73	73	73
1 Metro Ed 4s '71	68	68	68
8 Minn P&L 4½s'78	70⅛	70	70
5 Minn P&L 5s '55	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1 Miss Riv Pow 5s'51	93	93	93
4 Monti LH&P 5s'51 A	81⅝	84⅛	84⅛
1 Narragansett 5s '57	90½	90½	90½
2 Nat E Pow 5s '78	7⅝	7	7⅝
1 Nat PwaL 6s 2026 A	64	64	64
2 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	54¼	54¼	54¼
36 Nat Pub Srv 5s '78	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞
1 Neb Pw 6s A 2022	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
5 Nev Cal El 5s '56	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
9 N E G&E 5s '50	46⅛	45½	46⅛
4 N E G&E 5s '47	47	47	47
1 N E Pow 5½s '54	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
4 N E Pow 5s '48	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞
6 NY Ed 5s '51 C	101⅝	101½	101⅝
2 NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	83⅝	83½	83⅝
3 NY St El&G 4½'80	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
4 Nor C Ut 5½s'48A	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
2 Nor St Pow 4½'61	83½	83⅛	83½
1 Ohio Ed 5s '60	87	87	87
1 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	90	90	90
1 Ohio Pow 6s 2024	73	73	73
1 Ohio Pub S 6s '53C	74½	74½	74½
1 Ohio P S 5s '54 D	69	69	69
1 Okla G&E 6s '40 A	65	65	65
4 Osgood 6s '38	30	28½	30
3 Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
13 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	87¾	87½	87¾
6 Pac G&E 5s '55 D	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	99	99	99
1 Pac P&L 5s '55	66	66	66
8 Pac West Oil 6½s '43	51	51	51
1 Park&Tilford 6s '36	43	43	43
2 Penn C P&L 4½s '77	67½	67	67½
1 Pen C P&L 5½ '54	89	89	89
1 Phila El/Co 5s '66	102½	102½	102½
4 Phila El Pw 5½s '72	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Phil S G&S 4½s '57	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
22 Pied El 6½s '60 A	40	40	40
1 Pow Crp NY 5½s '47	50	50	50
1 Proc & Gam 4½s '47	99	99	99
2 P S N Ill 5s '56	74	73	74
5 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	62⅞	61⅞	62⅞
8 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	60⅞	60	60⅞
1 PugS P&L 4½s'50 D	55	55	55
7 Rem Arms 5½s '33	80	78⅛	80
1 Roch Cent Pw 5s '53	20	20	20
2 Safe H W 4½s '79	92½	92¼	92¼
1 Scripps 5½s '43	52½	52½	52½
1 Shaw W&P4½'70 D	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1 Sheffield Stl 5½s '48	60	60	60
5 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	54⅞	54⅞	54¾
4 So Cal Ed 5s '52	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
9 So Cal Ed 5s '54	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 So Car Pow 5s '57	51	51	51
1 So Nat Gas 6s '44	29½	29½	29½
2 So Nat Gas 6s'44 sta	35	35	35
3 S'w G&E 5s '57 A	68⅛	68	68
3 Stand G&E 6s '35	46	45½	45½
5 Stand G&E6s '35 cv	47	46½	46½
8 Stand G&E 5s '51	38	38	38
1 Stand G&E 6s '66	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Stand P&Lt 6s '57	37	37	37
1 Sun Oil 5½s '39	92	92	92
1 Swift & Co 5s '40	82	82	82
3 Swift & Co 5s '44	97	97	97
10 Syracuse Lt 5s '57 B	95½	95½	95½
4 Tex P&Lt 5s '37	90½	90½	90½
1 Tid W Pw 5s A '79	55	55	55
1 Ulen & Co 6s '44	11	11	11
2 Un Gulf Cp 5s '50	90	89½	89½
4 Un L&P 6½s '74	36	35⅞	36
7 Un L&P 6s '75	36⅝	36½	36½
2 Un L&Ry 5½s '52	36¼	35½	36¼
2 Un L&Ry 6s '52 A	62½	61½	62½
3 US Rub 6s '33	66	66	66
1 US Rub 6½s '37	28½	28½	28½
1 US Rub 6½s '39	30	30	30
1 US Rub 6½s '40	27½	27½	27½
1 Va El Pw 5s '55 A	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
1 Va Pow Co 5s '42	93½	93½	93½
2 W News Del 6s '44	17	17	17
2 West Pa 5s' 2030	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 W Un G&E 5½'55A	75	75	75

FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	Last
2 Agri Mtg Bk 7s'46	23½	23½	23½
2 Agri Mtg Bk 7s'47	23⅝	23¼	23¼
2 Buen Airs Pr 7½s'47	27	27	27
5 Cent Bk Ger 6s'51B	33	33	33
4 Com Priv Bk 5½s'37	35	34⅝	34⅝
1 Cuban Tel 7½s'41A	56	56	56
2 Europ Elec 6½s'65xw	40	40	40
9 Europ Mtg 7s'67C	30	29½	29½
9 Ger Cons M 7s'47	22½	22½	22½
20 Ger Cons Mun 6s'47	21⅞	21¼	21¼
21 Gesfuerel 6s'53 xw	29	28½	29
10 Hamburg El 5½s'38	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Hanover St 6½s'49	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Hung-It B 7½s'63AC	31	31	31
5 Mel El 7½s 46	80	80	80
2 Mendoza Pr 7½s 51	23	23	23
1 Parana Braz 7s 58	3¾	3¾	3¾
7 Rio De Jan 6½s 59	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5 Ruhr Gas 6½s 53 A	22	22	22
1 Ruhr Housing 6½s 58	21	21	21
3 Saar Basin C 7s 35	91	91	91
2 Sauda Falls 5s 55 A	91½	91½	91½
66 Saxon P Wks 5s 32	41	37	40
2 Stinnes 7s 4½½ xw	21	20⅝	21
2 Terni Elec 6½s 53	41½	42½	42½
2 Unit El Ser 7s 56 xw	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
26 Un Indust 6½s 41	25	23½	23½

†—Actual Sales. XD—Ex-dividend. XX—First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. XR—Ex-rights. a—Plus extra or extras. b—Including extra or extras. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Paid so far this year.

ARMOUR ANNOUNCES THE COMBINATION OF FERTILIZER CONCERNS

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—T. G. Lee, president of Armour & Co., announces that plans have been completed for merging the Armour Fertilizer Works and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, two of the largest companies in that field.

Their assets will be transferred to a corporation to be known as the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation. Charles G. Wilson of Richmond, Va., president of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, will be chairman of the board, and John E. Sanford of Chicago, now president of Armour Fertilizer, will be elected president.

Armour Fertilizer Works was formed by Armour & Co. to utilize by-products of the meat packing business for fertilizer purposes. However, the fertilizer industry has changed, most of its activities being now based on chemical processes.

"The sales of both Armour Fertilizer Works and Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation have shown very serious declines in the last two years," Mr. Lee's announcement said. "Both companies are today operating at a loss and at about one-third of capacity. The proposed combination accordingly grows out of a necessity for meeting the changed economic conditions, and creates a new enterprise which it is expected will be able to effect such economies as will enable the new company to maintain a successful existence."

The new company will have 180,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock, which will be divided equally between Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation and Armour Fertilizer Works, and 1,000,000 common shares of which 61 per cent will be delivered to Armour and 39 per cent to Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.10	5.14	5.08	5.13	—.02
October	5.32	5.39	5.32	5.38	—.02
December	5.49	5.54	5.45	5.53	—.01
January	5.56	5.60	5.54	5.60	—.02
March	5.71	5.76	5.70	5.76	—.02
May	5.86	5.92	5.85	5.92	—.01

Spots 5.20, off 5 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.12	5.18	5.10	5.17	—.02
October	5.31	5.37	5.28	5.36	—.02
December	5.45	5.51	5.44	5.51	—.03
January	5.53d	5.53	5.53	5.58b	—.03
March	5.69d	5.71	5.66	5.74b	—.03
May	5.84	5.85	5.83	5.89b	—.02

b—Bid. Tone at close steady. d—Offred.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.18	5.24	5.18	5.24	+ .06
October	5.39	5.45	5.39	5.45	+ .05
December	5.55	5.62	5.55	5.62	+ .06
January	5.63+	5.70	5.63	5.70	+ .03
March	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.85	...

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	4.04	4.05	4.01	4.01	—.06
October	4.03	4.04	4.00	4.01	—.05
December	...	...	...	4.04	—.04
January	4.08	4.09	4.06	4.06	—.05
March	4.13	4.13	4.12	4.12	—.04
May	4.18	4.18	4.17	4.17	—.06

Spots 4.34, up 3 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	48.00	48.00	...
October	48.00	48.00	...
November	48.00	48.00	...
December	48.00	48.00	...
January	48.00	48.00	...
February	48.00	48.00	...
March	48.00	48.00	...
April	48.00	48.00	...

Tone at close steady. All bid prices.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP) The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $1,015,846,200 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average), $15,371,000 (decrease); time deposits (average), $2,071,000 (decrease); clearings week ending today, $3,486,546,049, and clearing week ending June 11, $3,907,926,341.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; Sears Roebuck reacts on dividend omission.

Bonds: Steady; German Governments continue advance.

Curb: Irregular: utilities sag.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; sterling recovers.

Cotton: Lower; more favorable weather; July liquidation.

Sugar: Closed.

FOREIGN

BERLIN—Trading on the Boerse was hesitant pending the outcome of the Lausanne Conference. The closing was weaker.

London and Paris closed.

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
	20	20	20	60
June 18	38.5	15.4	58.9	38.5
Prevoius day	38.4	15.3	58.6	38.4
Week ago	38.5	15.6	59.3	38.6
Month ago	42.1	16.9	70.8	43.2
Year ago	99.9	73.1	154.5	105.4
Three years ago	216.9	138.0	254.1	209.8
Five years ago	119.8	117.0	113.8	116.8
High (1932)	68.9	39.8	111.0	71.3
Low (1932)	35.5	13.3	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	Industrls.	R'r'ds	Util.	Total
June 18	55.2	53.9	74.8	61.3
Prevoius day	55.1	53.9	74.8	61.2
Week ago	55.3	53.7	74.1	61.0
Month ago	56.5	53.6	74.7	61.6
Year ago	83.1	99.1	100.4	94.2
Two years ago	93.0	106.7	99.4	99.7
Three years ago	92.9	102.8	97.0	97.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	85.7	78.1
Low (1932)	54.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

Marked Gain In Business Confidence

The withdrawal Tuesday of the last of the Bank of France's dollar balances in this country may mark the date, in the opinion of leading economists, from which the recovery of the United States from its long period of business recession will come to be calculated. Leaders in the field of economic thought concur with the nation's foremost bankers in the belief that a marked increase in business confidence must result from this successful conclusion of a financial program which entailed the export since 1929 of almost $2,500,000,000 in gold.

A survey of the opinions of more than a score of this country's leading financial advisory organizations shows, according to Gage P. Wright, editor of the Business Economic Digest, general agreement that the United States has lived through the period in which any fear of its abandonment of the gold standard might have been justified. It is pointed out by these economic observers that voluntary suspension of the standard would scarcely be adopted for these reasons: (1) It is to the interest of the United States as a creditor nation to maintain the gold standard. (2) There is no great body of responsible public thought within the United States advocating abandonment. (3) Such action is hoped for in Europe, since it would be to their advantage, and Congress has not shown the inclination to help Europe at the great expense of this country. (4) Indirect measures which might cause abandonment, such as the Goldsborough bill and the bonus bill, have been stifled in the Senate or will be defeated by an adverse vote or by the presidential veto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS OF BULGARIA WILL BE SEMIDEFAULTED

NEW YORK, June 18—Trustees of Bulgarian 7½ per cent stabilization loan of 1928 and 7 per cent settlement loan of 1926 are publishing a notice here and in London that from April to September, 1932, the Bulgarian Government intends to remit only half the amount required for interest and sinking fund of the two loans and the remaining half is to be paid in leva to the National Bank of Bulgaria and temporarily used, subject to consent of the Commissioner of the League of Nations, for liquidation of budget arrears.

Trustees have called attention of the Secretary-General of the League to the serious nature of the default, and have protested to the Bulgarian Government against these infractions of the loan agreements.

It is said that the Bulgarian Government has requested the trustees to notify bondholders of the loans to form a committee to negotiate as to future service of the loans. The bankers believe it necessary at present to form a bondholders' committee.

Speyer & Co. and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, as fiscal agents, state that funds are in hand to pay the July 1 coupons of the Kingdom of Bulgaria 7 per cent Settlement Loan of 1926.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.47⅞	.48⅝	.47⅝	.47⅞	— ⅛
Setpember	.50½	.50⅞	.50¼	.50⅝	— ⅜
December	.53⅛	.53⅞	.53	53⅛	—1
Corn					
July	.29¼	.29⅞	.29⅛	.29½	+ ⅛
September	.31	.31⅝	.31	31½	+ ¼
December	.31⅛	.31¾	.31⅛	.31½	+ ⅜
Oats					
July	.20⅛	.20½	.20	.20½	+⅛
September	.20⅛	.20⅝	.20¼	.20⅝	+¼
December	.22¼	.22⅝	.22¼	.22½	+⅛
Lard					
July	4.00b	...	...	4.10a	+.10
September	4.10	4.17	4.10	4.17a	+.10
January	4.00b	4.07	4.05	4.07b	+.07

aAsked. bBid.

OMIT KAYNEE CO. DIVIDEND

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18—Kaynee Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common. It declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Trading in cotton was quiet today. July contracts, after selling off to 5.08, early advanced to 5.14, and closed at 5.12, with general market closing steady at net declines of 2 to 3 points.

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ALSO

Bond Buyers' Guide listing 26 Promising Bonds; Preferred Stock Guide listing 29 diversified preferred stocks.

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BOSTON

PREFERRED DIVIDEND 87

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable June 30, 1932, to preferred stockholders of record June 28. Checks will be mailed.

M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

SILVER SITUATION BEING CONSIDERED MORE SERIOUSLY

NEW YORK, June 18—F. H. Brownell, chairman of American Smelting & Refining Co., recently returned from Europe, says:

"The question of what should be done about the silver situation is receiving profound consideration by European statesmen." He said that, although there was no movement of a concrete nature as yet, indications are that something will be done soon to further the use of silver.

"The question of a monetary system is one of the most important problems, with which the world is forced today," according to Mr. Brownell. "And silver is receiving its due consideration. There is a rapidly increasing feeling that use must be made of silver in the monetary system."

Non-ferrous metals will be up for consideration along with the various commodities when tariffs are discussed at the Ottawa conference of the British Empire, according to Mr. Brownell, who added that our own tariff policy has already been reflected in the tariff barriers erected against us.

JAVA CUTS SUGAR OUTPUT SHARPLY

AMSTERDAM, June 18—Facing unfavorable prospects for sugar exports, indications are that Java will not plant next year, which would result in closing down of all factories in 1934, say reports received here. It is certain now that this year 13 mills will not operate, and 60 factories will not plant sugar cane for harvesting of the crop of next year.

The 1933 crop is, therefore, estimated at 90,000 hectares, a 55 per cent restriction on the unlimited crop of 1931 harvested from 200,587 hectores. Taking 145 quintals per hectare as average output, the 1933 crop will produce about 1,300,000 tons. This, of course, will force closing down several mills, and it is said 77 Java sugar mills will not operate in 1933, which is more than one-third of all mills in Java.

NATIONAL SURETY CAPITAL CUT

NEW YORK, June 18—Stockholders of National Surety Company approved reduction in capital stock to $3,000,000 from $15,000,000 and par value to $10 from $50. Of the 300,000 shares of capital stock outstanding, over 77 per cent, or 233,000 shares, were voted in favor of the reduction.

RECEIVERS FOR CELOTEX CO.

CHICAGO, June 18—Federal Judge Wilkerson of the United States district court of the district of northern Illinois, eastern division, has appointed Hobart P. Young as ancillary receiver for Celotex Company on petition of MacManus, Incorporated, advertising agency.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Forgotten Centenary

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

CENTENARY honors this season have gone to Josef Haydn. It is undoubtedly right and just that the Austrian master should be so honored, for he was not only a great man, but the founder of modern music. If there are other and minor composers who also were born in 1732 or 1832, and thus are entitled to celebrations of their own, it is certain that but little will be heard of them while there is in progress the trumpeting that hails the two hundredth anniversary of Haydn's birth.

In order to do justice to a music-maker whose name was once the proverbial household word, and who now, alas, is almost as forgotten as his works, these lines are dedicated to the memory of Charles Lecocq, who was born at Paris, June 3, 1832. Will there be, do you think, any revivals of "La Fille de Madame Angot" or of "Girofié-Girofla" to celebrate this month the first appearance in the world of Charles Lecocq? Almost certainly there will not. All the more reason, therefore, why some of the stray laurels that may have fallen from Haydn's commemorative wreaths should be woven into a lesser crown wherewith to adorn the monument of a man who, in a humbler fashion, was a master, too.

Lecocq was the son of a clerk who earned not much more than a bare subsistance for himself, his wife and five children by copying the documents for the courts that ground out justice in the Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine. The initial performances of little Charles Lecocq were made on a penny whistle that someone had given him on his birthday. Yet the boy practiced on this lowly instrument with such enthusiasm and assiduity that he almost became a virtuoso on it, a circumstance that eventually persuaded the elder Lecocq to give his offspring the money to obtain lessons on the piano. At the age of 16 Charles had made so much progress that he was giving lessons on that instrument himself. He obtained guidance too in musical theory from Crèvecoeur, a rather pathetic musician who, having started a career with great ambitions and a second Prix de Rome, ended by becoming a minor instructor of harmony. But Crèvecoeur did well for young Lecocq, for the latter studied to such good purpose that he was accorded admittance to the Conservatoire in 1849, where he studied with Bazin and Halévy.

"Docteur Miracle"

Leaving the institution at the completion of his studies, Lecocq had perforce to take up again the humble career of teaching that he had dropped in order to enter it. He gave lessons, played the piano at public dances — and at the dancing lessons given by Cellarius. But the moment in which Lecocq's future fortunes were to be determined was close at hand.

In 1856 the presiding genius of operetta was Jacques Offenbach, who the previous year had opened his own theater, the Bouffes-Parisiens, in the Passage Choiseul. Offenbach announced a competition for an operetta for his establishment and the jury numbered such celebrities as Halévy, Gounod, Massé, Scribe, etc. Seventy-eight competitors sent in scores and these having been subjected to a weeding out process, only six remained. To the six there was given the text of an operetta entitled "Docteur Miracle," and of the resultant compositions two works—respectively by Bizet and Lecocq—were pronounced the best. So Offenbach determined to produce both. Lecocq's "Docteur Miracle" was staged at the Bouffes-Parisiens, April 1, 1857, and Bizet's version the following night. There were eleven performances for each composer of "Docteur Miracle," and Lecocq returned to his teaching and his dance music. But the experience at the Bouffes-Parisiens had shown him that he possessed aptitude for the theater.

In 1859 Lecocq, having warmed his yearnings for two years at imaginary footlights, brought out a one-act piece, "Huis-Clos," at the Folies-Nouvelles. It made no success. He tried again with another, "Liline et Valentin," with the same unhappy result. Other pieces followed in the course of the sixties and occasionally the grim visage of Fortune relaxed. Lecocq's first real triumph came with "Fleur de Thé," an operetta which, produced in 1868, contained a mixture of French and Chinese situations, and whose novelty, as well as Lecocq's lively tunes, brought crowds to the Athénée. But the Franco-Prussian war supervened and sadness and austerity settled upon Parisian life. Lecocq retired to Brussels, and there Humbert, the director of the Fantaisies-Parisiennes, commissioned him to compose a three-act work. "Cent Vierges" was the result and it was an enormous success. A waltz tune in the second act traveled round the world. Three other operettas followed and then came "La Fille de Madame Angot."

A Triumph

It is a curious circumstance that the story of this piece was as old as the eighteenth century and that all the operas based upon it had won success. Lecocq finished his music in November, 1872, and the piece was produced at the Fantaisies-Parisiennes, Brussels, the following month. Seldom had there been such a triumph. Paris heard it two months later at the Folies Dramatiques, and so great was the absorption of the public in Lecocq's lilting melodies that when, during the ball scene in the second act, the curtains of the salon took fire from a candle that had been upset by one of the dancers, none among the audience noticed it, so entranced were all by the rhythm of the valse. Everywhere people could be heard strumming the waltz on their pianos. The chorus of the Conspirators was whistled on all sides. The quadrille, "Très jolie, peu polie," sold by thousands. The manager of the Folies Dramatiques pocketed half a million francs.

Lecocq was now famous, but he stayed for the time being in the Belgian capital. There he produced "Girofié-Girofla," a rollicking drama about two twin sisters who are distinguishable from each other only by wearing ribbons of different colors. "Girofié-Girofla" was Lecocq's culminating triumph. He wrote many operettas after it—"Le Petit Duc," "La Petite Mariée," "La Camargo," and others—and some sailed exultantly into public favor, but Lecocq lived long enough to see his star wane and grow cold. Public taste changed. The old effects became outmoded. Quadrilles no longer set feet tapping on the floor. In America Lecocq's operettas were not less popular than they were in France. "La Fille de Madame Angot" made a veritable sensation in New York in 1874. "Girofié-Girofla" followed it in the following year. Scarcely a city possessing a theater failed to give its public a taste of the French composer's lively airs. Their vogue lasted well into the eighties. It is possible that Gilbert and Sullivan had something to do, in the United States at least, with the decline of Lecocq's works.

The success of Lecocq undoubtedly was deserved. He knew how to pick a lively plot and, equally, how to garb it in piquant tune. Not seldom he gave to the orchestra a passage that was original and well conceived. He had a knack of characterization, too. Some day, perhaps, an enterprising impresario will stir the dust that has settled on Lecocq's scores and bethink himself that a revival of one or other of them might attract the crowd. The master—let him be thus complimented—laid down his pen at Paris in 1918, feeling lonely and forlorn. He had worked, it seemed, too long. An apotheosis may yet be his!

D. C. French Memorial Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

A COLLECTION of sculpture by Daniel Chester French, installed in the forecourt of the Grand Central Art Galleries, provides something of a survey of his long career. Some of the copies are necessarily so small that, as in the reduction of the Minute Man statue at Concord, Mass., they do not convey the heroic effect of the original. However, enough of the larger pieces are here to give a definite impression of a distinctly American artist in modeling, marked in his ability to imply poetic and unworldly themes in his figures.

His seated marble Lincoln (20 feet in height), in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, has come to be one of the best known statues in the United States because of its moving qualities for the thousands of persons who visit this building every month. Scale in this instance becomes so significant an element that any miniature representation of the figure, without its special architectural setting, conveys hardly more than a hint of the figure's calm impressiveness.

"Memory"

Satisfying in presentation, for this reason, is the replica of the life-size figure, "Memory," now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York City. To some persons this is French's masterpiece, as it connotes no such train of related sentiments and feeling as those which naturally accompany some of his figures. Here he is seen as "a past master of the human form," to quote from "A History of Sculpture," by Chase and Post, in reference to this work. There is an unconventional disposition of the limbs in the pose of this impersonal figure that imparts a curiously convincing quality of lack of pose, or rather, an absence of any sense of self-consciousness. This woman, gazing at a miniature, is alone with her peaceful memories, relaxed and gracefully at ease.

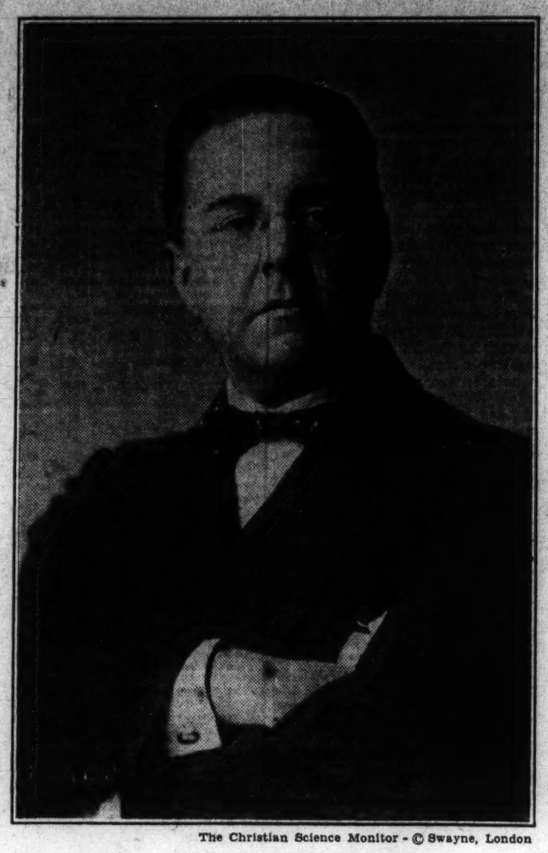
In this showing is a small gilded copy of the "Alma Mater" statue at Columbia University; the busts of Poe and Lowell now in the Hall of Fame at New York University; a miniature of the standing Lincoln on the Capitol grounds at Lincoln, Nebraska; a sketch of the John Harvard statue in Cambridge, Mass.; and a number of other works in plaster, marble and bronze representing things done in relation to great architectural projects, such as the four great groups representing the continents on the front of the New York Custom House, the Richard Morris Hunt Memorial on the Fifth Avenue side of Central Park, the large "Equity" group on the Appellate Court Building in New York and the symbolic figures on the eastern pylons of Manhattan Bridge.

Founders' Show

Also at the Grand Central Art Galleries there has been installed the annual Founders' Exhibition, which is to continue until the annual drawing takes place on Oct. 20. At that time the pictures contributed by the artist members of this cooperative enterprise will be allotted to the lay members, who have opportunity to express the order of their choice, thanks to a special illustrated catalogue, even if they are unable to attend the exhibition.

The paintings, including many that are nominally valued at several times the amount represented by the fee paid by lay members, include portraits by Messrs. William Steene, Raymond P. R. Neilson, Sidney E. Dickinson, Henry Hensche, Kyohei Inukai, Walter L. Clark and Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, who agree to do the portraits of lay members whose choice falls to them. Paintings to be distributed include characteristic landscapes, marines, figure studies and still-lifes by Messrs. Frederick C. Frieseke, Ernest Albert, John E. Costigan, Carl Lawless, Frederick J. Waugh, Ettore Caser, F. Ballard Williams, Edward C. Volkert, W. Granville Smith, G. Glenn Newell, Anthony Thieme, Malcolm Humphreys, Nat Little, Bruce Crane, Leonard Ochtman, Carl Wuermer, Claude Buck, Robert Brackman, Cullen Yates, Stanley W. Woodward, George Elmer Browne, Paul King, Chauncey F. Ryder, John F. Carlson, Albert Groll, Henry W. Parton, Hovsep Pushman, Edmund Greacen, George Wharton Edwards, Gordon Grant, Walter Ufer, Frank Tenney Johnson, Frederick M. Grant, Charles Warren Eaton, Carle J. Blenner, Harry Watrous, Robert Spencer and Mrs. Marian P. Sloane.

E. C. S.



The Christian Science Monitor - © Swayne, London

SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR

The Fortunes of Sir Nigel

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE transference of Mr. A. P. Herbert's operetta, "Derby Day," from the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, to the Comedy, in the ordinary theatrical center of London, marks the end of one of the most gallant and successful episodes in the history of the English theater. For it means that Sir Nigel Playfair has given up the management of the Lyric in order to devote himself exclusive to acting. He told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the principal reason which had led him to take this step was that when he assumed the management of the Lyric in 1919 he particularly wished to produce certain plays, and most of those plays he has now been able to produce.

The achievement of the Lyric at Hammersmith has been striking. It has made contributions to both the acting and the writing sides of the theater. It introduced to the stage such famous players as Angela and Hermione Baddeley, Leslie Banks and Herbert Marshall, and it discovered the talent for writing light opera which Mr. Herbert has used to such excellent effect in "La Vie Parisienne," "Tantivy Towers" and "Derby Day." In bringing up to Hammersmith the Birmingham Repertory Company's production of "Abraham Lincoln"—which, put on for a fortnight, ran for a year—Sir Nigel introduced to London an enterprise which has since, both at Malvern and in the West End, made theatrical history.

Sir Nigel's favorite productions have been Farquhar's "Beaux's Stratagem" and Congreve's "Way of the World," in which Miss Edith Evans, in what is perhaps the most brilliant part ever written for a woman, gave a dazzling performance. Generally speaking, the old plays have been more successful than the new ones. Especially has this been true of the Restoration comedies, which Sir Nigel thinks have a good deal in common in their bias and outlook with the modern age, though he agrees that the similarities in temper between today and the end of the seventeenth century are now disappearing to some extent. When on tour in the West Indies, however, he found that it was not sophisticated comedy but the hearty, rhetorical melodrama of the Elizabethans that most pleased his audiences. They could never have enough of "Othello."

H. H.

Great Berlin Art Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

THE first section of the Great Berlin Art Exhibition, now on view in Bellevue Castle, will remain open until Aug. 14. Many independent entries have been added to those of 10 art associations, so that 24 large and small halls in the garden palace are full to overflowing. Of the large art associations, the Secession has the fewest entries, and one must await its own exhibition in order to judge of its members' work.

A special position is occupied by the "Abstractionists," the local Berlin group recently called the "Modernists." The main theme of their pictures is the fight against war, against the exploitation of the weak and against greed of gain. The means by which they seek to portray this are perhaps never really artistic, since the pictures endeavor to make themselves understood through a kind of illustrated tale. One may term them "journalistic," treated in broad, colored planes, like the picture "Anti-War," by Albrecht; some like a picture by Oscar Nerlinger, exhibit more feeling for line. With the same delicate strokes of color with which he has captured the romantic realism of men at work, or the structure of industrial plants, Nerlinger's picture records the terrors of militarism.

An aim similar to that of the "Abstractionists" is seen in the work of the "November Group." Here an attempt is made to emphasize the message which the artist Hangeler has to give by reserving a special room for his work. His pictures, however, do not convey a sense of originality. Rather, he seems to unite the methods of Léger, Chirico, Picasso and the "Pointillistes" in abstract paintings.

Another room is set aside for animal portraits. Tacke's "Gazelle" is an embodiment of grace and gentleness.

Next to landscapes, portraits of men are the most numerously represented. Emil Orlik, whose art shows greater maturity and depth each year, is represented by a striking portrait of Mr. J. G. Schurmann, the former American Ambassador in Berlin. Frau Käthe Münzer-Neumann shows both a clear realism, and an idealism that surrounds her models with considerable charm, be it through the soft color tones, the grace of arrangement or the rendition of detail in dress or surroundings. The picture of a young mother with her child may be considered one of the most effective in the whole exhibition. Julie Wolfthorn has contributed an interesting portrait of Gerhard Hauptmann and his wife. Susanne Carvallo-Schiltein presents a portrait of Marga Delward, in which the figure is depicted in a dark dress, standing against a dark background, the head and hands projected vividly.

A portrait artist of the old school is Rafael Schuster-Wolden, the painter of many society women, whom he depicts in the manner of the English portrait painters of the eighteenth century.

A remarkable portrait is that by Nikolaus Sagrekow called "Stresemann Speaks." The diplomatist stands before the rostrum, the liveliness of his speech expressing itself in the position of the head and the gesture of the hands.

Sculpture, though numerically strong, presents only a few good pieces.

During the past year the print collections of the New York Public Library have been increased by 2969 gifts and 36 purchases. In addition two donors gave bookplates to the total number of 3000, representing many countries.

Postscript to the Haydn Festival

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

THE Haydn Festival has provided us with many delightful experiences. The value of such festivals, which present a general survey of the activities of a master, does not lie only in a series of beautiful concerts, or in the reverence with which culture-loving folk honor an idealistic leader. We are shown in a lively and drastic fashion the position held by the artist in the human world of ideals. We become more conscious of the unity which exists between him and his contemporaries, his predecessors and his followers.

Haydn is a rare stroke of fortune for the history of music. There have been few other great composers who enjoyed so long a career that their genius was able to blossom into complete maturity. There is certainly no other composer to whose life work, quite independently of the importance of the actual works, the development of music owes so much as to Haydn's. He is one of the pioneers and the first great master of the musical style which freed itself from the old régime and which, in spite of all the changes in musical language, is still vital today. Symphonic form, motif-work, thematic development, the freer treatment of the orchestra and last, but not least, the form and genre of the string quartet which is the basis of the whole of our chamber music—these are a few examples of what is due to the music of Haydn.

But how many fortunate incidents were brought about through Haydn's connection with Mozart and Beethoven, and what mutual stimulus was aroused especially by the meeting of Haydn and Mozart! At first the younger followed the same stages of development as the older master. Later, Mozart's influence on Haydn becomes unmistakable That Haydn should have written his most important works at a mature age—many of them after the passing of Mozart—is probably due to this influence. Undoubtedly the two masters had a deep and warm regard for each other. Evidence of this can be found in the beautiful lines written by Mozart dedicating his six famous string quartets to Haydn, his master and teacher; also in Haydn's recognition of Mozart as "the greatest composer." Haydn felt that the young master was greater than he, though Mozart was fully aware of what he owed to Haydn and of the work Haydn had accomplished, during long years, which was to become the basis of his own activities; just as later both Haydn and Mozart were to be the standards for Beethoven.

There are three factors which determine equally the character, the style and the productiveness of the activities of a composer: natural gifts, the social structure of the time in which he lives and the actual historical status of art. In this regard Haydn was particularly fortunate, not only because he seemed peculiarly fitted to meet—and far surpass—all the demands made on composers by the century, but also in the fact that he appeared just at that specific epoch of musical history. It was immediately after Bach. A change in style had been inaugurated which offered the finest auspices of an "Ars Nova." The rigid rules of contrapuntal development and of thorough-bass had given way. A greater emancipation in the unfolding of themes and of accompaniment figures gave fuller scope to the tonal picture. Popular elements permeated music and gave it a more pleasing expression. We are accustomed to call the style which was then about to develop "classical," though to contemporaries, who hailed it as the "gallant style," it appeared in a very different light. For many years to come music was occupied with melodic succession, with free development of movements and symphonic forms. It is, however, astonishing how far Hadyn penetrated along these lines, with what acumen he recognized the new problems and possibilities and what ingenuity he showed in his use of them.

The Juilliard Summer School

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

TIME of their lives, is what Dr. John Erskine, president of the Juilliard School of Music, designs to give the men and women who take the summer courses that he has instituted and placed under the direction of Mr. George A. Wedge.

"The arts," comments Dr. Erskine "are the next thing to become a leading force in our American civilization. Other interests have had their turn and have made their impress on us. Now, music will have a chance; and I'm looking for people from west, south and north whom I can tell about it to come to the Juilliard School in July and August."

Not that these words must be read as precisely his, but they may furnish an idea of how he discusses his latest teaching enterprise. That he means business, another remark, "I'm staying in town through the term," goes to prove. That he has planned a big, long job, still another, "I expect to remain in the city regularly hereafter at this time of the year," makes certain.

Vacation for Dr. Erskine will be based on something else than the arbitrary notion of escape from hot weather, though on what it will be, he does not divulge. Possibly it will imply, to him, the same draw he intends his summer school shall to teachers and others—opportunity for study and for exciting observation. Do not the boats cross the Atlantic in springtime? And is not that, after all, the best moment for visiting Europe; for visiting, that is to say, musical, literary and academic Europe?

The Same Breezes

In any event, he has resolved to stop and think when most educators are at work, and to get into harness just when, in a conventional view, we should expect him to be off to rest and to meditate. Let anyone who can, too, show where's the mistake. Decades gone by, certain residents of New York used to quit their regular residences between June and September and locate on the upper part of Manhattan Island, on ground such as the Juilliard School occupies. Truly, the same breezes blow from over the North River and sweep the Fields of Harlem Heights today as ever.

The front windows of the Juilliard School building, in the present state of affairs, give out upon a rock pile. Town planners will not let natural conditions altogether alone when arranging streets and parks. But wait until they are done with the open space there. As for the president's office, a pleasant western light shines thereinto; nor does the room itself have too much of a presidential air, at least not when Dr. Erskine occupies the desk in his own person. Evidently he is an official who has put routine where it belongs. Routine does belong, nevertheless, at Juilliard; little question about that, after you have perused the book outlining the courses. There will be labors undergone at the sessions, without escape. But there will be relaxations as well; and look out for Dr. Erskine when his manner gets easy. He's saying things to you he means you shall not forget.

Music and the Colleges

"What a tragedy," he speaks across the desk top, "that a young man or a young woman should go to college with a fine start in music, and have it all spoilt because a study privately pursued won't count in the record! Impossible to recover later what has been lost. Here is a condition of which, I am sure, we shall soon see the end. Will college administrations relent,' do you ask? Indeed, they will be compelled to. For educational policy is not so much dictated from above as you may think. Quite otherwise, it is often initiated from below. Let general desire and opinion grow active, you find college rules responsively changing. The dominance of classical studies in our education was overcome not from anything that university faculties did, but from force that high school teachers brought to bear. 'Here!' said they, 'we can't prepare pupils in Greek and Latin for you as we used to do; you must therefore find other subjects to examine them in.'

"To turn matters the other way round, the colleges will recognize music in the right way as soon as the schools declare that they must; and the schools will recognize it and properly accept it for credit as soon as parents and pupils insist that they shall.

Credits

"By way of objection again, you hear that credit should not be granted for work done outside of school. Well, is not credit granted for lessons that pupils learn outside? They do their mathematics assignment at home and stand for examination on it at school. In the same way, they can practice their Beethoven at home and can be tested on their proficiency at school, according to whatever standard the principal may set and by whatever examiner he may appoint."

From the president's office along the corridor a few steps, is Information. Ask for a prospectus.

Reading this at leisure, you find the program of lectures and recitations that Mr. Wedge and his associate instructors will carry out. Then, under "Recreation," you come upon an announcement of a series of talks by Dr. Erskine. Right there trouble lurks, no doubt, for anybody who fancies he can check the artistic enthusiasm that is rising in the American population; right there, on the other hand, encouragement surely waits for him or for her who is helping speed the musical movement along.

British Company's Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Gaumont-British Film Corporation is shortly to open elaborate studios at Shepherd's Bush, London. These studios have been built at a cost of £250,000 and contain laboratories which are said to be larger than all the other film laboratories in Europe put together. They are already handling 2,000,000 feet of film a week. The new studios are built on the site of the first British studio, a glass structure of 1914.

The Gaumont-British company has an ambitious program. It is engaging Mr. J. B. Priestley, Mr. A. P. Herbert, Mr. H. M. Harwood, Miss Clemence Dane and Mr Hugh Walpole to write original scenarios, and such players as Miss Ciceley Courtneidge, Mr. Jack Hulbert and Mr. Gordon Harker will appear in its productions. These will include a film version of "The Good Companions" and a translation to the screen of the opera, "Die Fledermaus." Arrangements have also been made to coöperate in film production with the Ufa company of Germany. Work on the first of the combined efforts has already begun in Berlin. The film is entitled "Happy Ever After." In this picture Miss Lilian Harvey, the star of "Congress Dances," will appear with Mr. Hulbert, Miss Courtneidge Mr. Edward Chapman and Mr. Sonnie Hale.

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

ALTHOUGH the strain of these difficult times has been particularly severe for the artist and art dealer, it is encouraging to note that while business in the very high priced luxuries is almost at a standstill, pictures of merit at modest prices can still find purchasers. To meet the conditions of the time the Fine Art Society recently organized in its New Bond Street galleries an exhibition of small water colors by well-known artists at "bargain" prices, ranging from five to 10 guineas. The standard of the exhibition is sufficiently attested by mentioning that among the contributors were such eminent artists as Sir C. J. Holmes, Mr. S. J. Lamorna Birch, R. A., Mr. Russell Flint, R. A., Mr. Paul Nash, Mr. John Nash, Mr. P. H. Jowett and Mr. Charles Ginner. This experiment has proved an astonishing success, more than 90 exhibits having been sold in the first three weeks.

Encouraged by the strong support given to this venture, the Fine Art Society has now organized on similar lines an exhibition of early English water colors, ranging from the eighteenth century artist, Paul Sandby to the ninteenth century master, E. M. Wimperis. The prices asked in normal times for examples of these older masters have been greatly reduced, and while some particularly fine examples of such masters as Gainsborough, Cirtin, Rowlandson and De Wint rise above the limit set for drawings by contemporary artists, yet there is a selection of really admirable works to be obtained at prices ranging from five to 12 guineas.

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Meanwhile it has been announced that sales at the Royal Academy reached more than £4000 within a fortnight of the opening day, and while of this amount £1500 was paid for Mr. Gunn's fine portrait-group of Messrs. G. K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc and Maurice Baring, the total is regarded as encouraging under present conditions.

One of the most popular pictures at the Royal Academy has been Sir John Lavery's large painting showing a Court at Buckingham Palace, and some idea of the amount of work this picture entailed is given by the exhibition at the Colnaghi Galleries of a number of the studies and sketches for this picture. This Lavery exhibition includes a brilliant small sketch of the scene, in which the artist pins down his impression of the spectacle as a whole, and also 39 separate portrait studies of some of the débutantes and other figures who appear in this thickly populated picture. Sir John, besides being one of the most famous English portrait painters, has long enjoyed the reputation among his brother artists of being highly gifted as a quick sketcher of actualities. These gifts he combines, after much hard work, in his Buckingham Palace picture, and also in his brilliant interior of the House of Commons, the sketch and studies for which are also shown in the Colnaghi exhibition. Other works by Sir John on view in these galleries include a delightful and intimate interior showing Mr. G. Bernard Shaw in his study at the Adelphia, painted five years ago; a bright, sunny impression of London's favorite swimming pool, "Chiswick Baths"; a delightful river scene, "The Thames," and a number of other equally skillful impressions and studies of popular places and prominent people.

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Mrs. Dod Procter, generally regarded as the strongest and most original of the younger British women painters, is now having her first one-woman show at the Leicester Galleries, where in addition to a number of her finely modeled figure paintings and portraits, she is also showing some beautiful flower paintings and still-life. Always sculpturesque in her splendidly firm delineation of form, Mrs. Procter has hitherto been prone to painting in very cool schemes of color which gave her work a certain air of aloofness. A feature of her more recent paintings is an increased warmth of color, and this mellows her work without detracting from her fine drawing, and tends to give a more human and tender quality. Her new paintings still satisfy the eye, but they warm the heart even more than her earlier pictures. An artist with exceptional gifts, Mrs. Procter is still advancing.

A new and ingenious development of the old familiar "patchwork" has been made by Mrs. Mabel Maugham, who exhibits under the name of "Beldy" at the Leicester Galleries. These exhibits, which the artist describes as "tissue pictures," are made up of pieces of silk, skillfully cut and unobtrusively sewn together to form realistic and decorative pictures. One of these depicts a Pierrot, covering his face with his hands. The hands are most beautifully drawn and the whole is very expressive. Another, "Still-Life," showing flowers and a pewter pot, is most delicate in its color, a real symphony in silver gray. Other tissue pictures show the interiors of theaters and a circus, and various street scenes. Triumphs of design and craftsmanship, rather than of needlework, these tissue pictures have a soft, gentle charm of their own, and the artist shows admirable taste and refinement in choice of subject and manipulation of her medium.

"Ghost City" is one of the "quickie" melodramas that find a welcome at theaters where double feature bills are offered. This one follows lines resembling the frontier story in "Cimarron," even to centering round the printer of a troublesome newspaper. The leads are played by Mr. Bill Cody and Mr. Andy Shuford. There are three pitched battles, much stirring riding and sufficient romantic interest. The story deals with a gold rush.

A new Asiatic art gallery was opened in the Amsterdam Municipal Museum on April 16. It was founded by the Society of Friends of Asiatic Art, which raised 150,000 florins for purchases. During a recent visit of the president of the society to Japan Cambodia and Java, rare paintings, stone sculptures, wood sculptures, lacquer work and bronzes were added to the collection.

Drama Trends in New York

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

WITH the closing of each theater season in New York, when the tabulation of hits, misses and semisuccesses is made, it becomes increasingly plain that New York is largely occupied with catering to itself in amusements. Plays that run for 30 weeks or more on Broadway, popular because they reflect a pronounced phase of Manhattan's taste, are looked upon with a lackluster eye in Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston.

In plain terms, it would appear that the United States at large does not share this Broadway relish for drama that reflects social decadence. This is not to say that New Yorkers in the large are decadent in their tastes, but that it would seem that this city of 6,000,000 includes a considerable and continuing audience for the sort of disillusion and defeatism that is manifest in plays that succeed in New York and fail on tour. In response to this definite audience, which is large enough to keep a merely titivating play going for a whole season, there has arisen a group of young writers who devote themselves to amusing the jaded. The favorite device is to take a normal human relation and invert it.

The comedy of manners has not passed, despite the noisy and common examples of what Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton once called "the drama of bad manners." Every season has its saving exhibits to remind us of what the theater might be. This year "There Is Always Juliet," by Mr. John Van Druten, came from England to recall a tradition that was dominant in the drama when Barrie, Marshall, Davies, Fitch, Thomas, Gillette and men of their period were active in playmaking. It would take only a few passes of the blue pencil to bring the plays of Mr. Elmer Rice within the range of comedies of manners. For some reason he chooses to overstep in "Counsellor-at-Law" the plain boundaries that separate functional expressions from gratuitous shockers.

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Mr. Leslie Howard, a young actor who represents the best cultural traditions, did much by ingratiating manner to redeem the gaucheries of theme and speech into which Mr. Philip Barry unaccountably lapsed when he wrote "The Animal Kingdom." Mr. Noel Coward has not been an altogether good influence upon the new school of young inverters among the American playwrights, for they have adopted his smartness and failed to notice that his effects become doubly sharp because of his reticence. He never points the obvious nor underlines any implications which a person of run-of-the-mill intelligence can supply. Hence the popularity of his comedies, which so cleverly take account of the ability of the audience to function mentally if you give it half a chance.

Nor has the tradition of domestic reconciliation drama been forgotten, happily, which is to say that the mythical "average playgoer" has not been overlooked. This sort of play, of which "Another Language" is a happy example, has no limitations of Broadway circulation imposed upon it because of localized point of view. Mrs. Rose Franken's drama about the domination of the Hallam family by the grandmother, and the escape of a son, a grandson and a daughter-in-law from that blight, could be played anywhere in America—and not in America only—and hold its audience. "After Tomorrow" and "The Housewarming" were ventures in reconciliation drama that missed their mark because the writers overstated their premises. Mr. Paul Green's "The House of Connelly" was a worthy effort to express a large problem in the life of a southern family, when the new and old generations come into conflict over the acceptance or rejection of the pressing new demands of a new economic day. "Other days, other ways" was the new-old message of this drama.

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With only "Of Thee I Sing" proving of sustained worth among the satirical plays produced in New York this season, it becomes clear, if further proof were needed, that a special talent is required for lampooning. Mr. George S. Kaufman's satire upon national politics was done with collaborators, to be sure. But doesn't it seem odd that the collaborators change from year to year while the success of the satires with which he has to do continues? Satire has been attempted frequently in plays of the past season, with absurdities of hero worship, press agentry and radio entertainment as the subjects. But the travesty in these instances did not rise above the level of silliness manifest in the ridiculous material. As Mr. George M. Cohan once remarked, "You can't burlesque a burlesque."

The most promising sign on the dramatic horizon today would seem to be the potential audience for the theater of good manners and good morals, the theater of culture and imagination, when it is manifested in the support of such enterprises as Miss Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theater, in the huge welcome that has rewarded Miss Katharine Cornell's performances in the Besier drama about the Brownings, in the success of Miss Maude Adams and Mr. Otis Skinner in "The Merchant of Venice," in the perennial welcome that is awaiting "The Green Pastures" everywhere on tour, and the record-breaking receipts that rewarded Mr. Walter Hampden's tour in "Cyrano de Bergerac." These reflect, not the passing whims of a stratum of one city's populace, but permanent and widely shared things.

A Play in Esperanto

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An excellent performance of a play in Esperanto has been given in the Women's Service Hall, London, before a large and enthusiastic audience. The production was a translation from the French, called "La Vilao de l'Amo." The principal part, that of a Frenchwoman who lets her villa in the Riviera to a professor and his daughter, was admirably played by Mme. Elizabeth de la Bruyère.

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RASKOB NAMED AS MEMBER OF THEATER POOL

Short-Selling Move Netted $2,000,000 Profit, Committee Hears

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Testimony that Mr. John J. Raskob participated in a short-selling pool in Fox Theaters stock, which made a profit of nearly $2,000,000, was given to the Senate Banking Committee today by Mr. William A. Gray, committee counsel.

The chairman of the Democratic National Committee was named as a participant along with Mr. William Fox, formerly head of Fox Film and Fox Theater Corporations, in the committee's investigation of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. William F. Kenny; Mrs. Elizabeth Meehan; Mr. Joseph E. Higgins; Mr. Bradford Ellsworth; Mr. Walter P. Chrysler, and Mr. Nicholas F. Brady were others named.

Mr. Raskob, Mr. Chrysler, Mr. Brady and Mr. Fox were described as the largest participants, having assumed a liability of $750,000 each.

The participants in the pool were named by Mr. Gray, after Senator Frederick C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut asked him directly who they were. The pool was described as operating in 1929.

Word that Mr. Fox is still indisposed and will not be able to appear for questioning in the investigation was brought to the committee room this morning. The hearing had been postponed on the assurance that Mr. Fox would be able to appear.

While the examination was in progress, Mr. Gray read to the committee a New York Stock Exchange rule he said had been recently adopted apparently as an outgrowth of the Senate investigation.

"In this new rule," Mr. Gray said, "there seems to be some recognition of the impropriety of at least one of the matters presented here—the operation of a specialist in his own stock."

He read into the committee's records the rule which restricts the operations of specialists.

Canadian W.C.T.U. Holds Convention In 'Wettest' City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—For the first time in 30 years the biennial convention of the Canadian Woman's Christian Temperance Union met here in the stronghold of what is considered the "wettest" city in Canada. More than 200 delegates from all parts of the Dominion constituted the audience which listened to an address by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia. She declared the "wets" will not win in the United States.

The president of the Nova Scotia Provincial W. C. T. U., Mrs. H. P. Newcombe, was of the opinion that allegiance to political party should give way before the support of prohibition. Canon W. Sanders, president of the Quebec League Against Alcoholism, stated that the tide of public opinion in Quebec had risen in favor of prohibition. Quebec, he said, had set a bad example to the rest of the Dominion when it instituted government control. This system was not proving the panacea for the ills of the liquor traffic that had been promised.

That the system of government control was a colossal failure was the opinion of the Rev. I. W. Pierce, secretary of the Quebec League Against Alcoholism. In 11 months 167 illicit whisky stills were discovered and their owners arrested in Quebec Province, demonstrating that bootlegging had not ceased due to government control.

The ministers of Montreal are standing behind the temperance movement, stated the Rev. R. J. Pike of the Montreal Protestant Ministerial Association. The platform adopted by the association is; that the present qualified protection of schools, churches, hospitals, etc., be made more mandatory; that no new licenses or transfers be granted until the commission has advertised the application made for them; that no licenses to sell liquor in places where there is prohibition be granted until prohibition has been repealed by law.

Hole to Be Bored In Bahamas Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18—In order to obtain the necessary geological information to supplement the findings of the expeditions which Princeton University has been sponsoring in the West Indies, Dr. Richard M. Field and Dr. Harry Hess, of the geology department of the university, will undertake the sinking of a bore hole on New Providence Island in the Bahamas during the early part of August.

The hole will be 1½ inches in diameter and approximately 1200 feet deep. Every foot of it will yield important information regarding the geological history and structure of the region, for very little is known of the underlying rock strata of the Bahamas. The findings will be of particular value in determining knowledge of the Pleistocene epoch and in ascertaining the thickness of reef rocks in the region.

The expedition is being financed in part by the National Research Council and the Royal Society of Great Britain. The cores obtained from the hole will be divided between the British Museum and the Princeton Geology Department.

MANUFACTURERS MERGE

TURNERS FALLS, Mass., June 17 (AP)—A merger of the Kendall Company of Boston and the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, of this place, both widely known in the cheesecloth and surgical textile field, has been effected, according to word received here. The Griswoldville company will continue operation as a separate unit.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Monologues; announcements; news.
6:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:15 Ethel Grenier, popular songs.
7:30 Frim Sisters, popular songs.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts Program; soloist; orchestra.
8:15 Rees and White, harmony.
8:30 NBC, "K-7"; dramatic sketch.
9:00 NBC, Southernaires Quartet.
9:15 NBS, Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, Symphony Hall.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Bert Lahr; George Olsen's Music.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Jack Pettis and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Short wave relay from "S.S. Boston."
5:43 Baseball scores.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:00 Time;; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone; trio.
8:00 Short wave relay from "S.S. Boston."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Barn Dance.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
10:45 News; weather; time.
11:0 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 "Dick and Dick," popular harmony.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Lew Conrad's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
5:45 Dok Eisenbourg's Orchestra; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, William Hall's Orchestra.
7:30 "Rajput"; transcription.
7:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
8:00 CBS, Armenian National Chorus.
8:15 CBS, Popular programs.
8:45 Talk, Orestes H. Caldwell.
9:00 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Radio Relay League," Dr. Klein.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Belle Forbes Cutter; orchestra.
5:45 Instrumental trio; soloist.
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball scores.
6:36 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
6:45 Piano recital, Leo Litwin.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
7:30 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro spiritual recital.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:00 "Operetta in Miniature."
9:30 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "What the Republicans Have Left Undone," Mr. Jouett Shouse.
10:45 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
11:00 CBS, popular programs.

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 19

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:15 p. m.—Jewish Twilight Hour.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, Moussorgsky Program; orchestra; soloist.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
4:30 NBC, Father's Day Program: Heywood Broun and Heywood Broun III.
4:45 NBC, "Pastels"; strings; poetry.
5:00 NBC, Cleveland Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, Victor Herbert Program: celebrities; soloists; orchestra.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Musings"; poetry; music.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise" musicale.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—South Church, Springfield.
12:15 p. m.—"Old Hank Penny."
12:30 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
12:45 Principato Hawaiians.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:45 Talk, "Romance of Politics."
2:00 Unitarian Hour; talk; choir.
2:30 NBC, Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
3:00 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
3:30 NBC, 48th Highlanders Band.
4:00 NBC, "Songs of Home Sweet Home."
4:30 NBC, Friendly Hour.
5:00 NBC, "Sabbath Reveries."
5:30 Hawaiian Troubadours.
5:45 Musical lecture, Gil Hamlin.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Rhythm Concert.
6:45 "Makers of a Greater Boston."
7:00 V. F. W. Program: band; speaker.
7:30 NBC, Three Bakers; Sylvia Froos.
8:00 Pat Henry's Southern Rebels.
8:30 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; male quartet.
9:45 Dramatic sketch.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, minstrel.
11:30 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain"; organ.
12:30 Nationaleers: ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Thirty Minute Men.
2:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
5:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; music.
5:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Studio period; news.
6:45 Organ recital and soloist.
7:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:45 CBS, Sylvania Orchestra; quartet.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic Laboratory.
8:30 "Hilly Billy George."
8:45 "The Employer and His Responsibility."
9:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Grier Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Cremona String Quartet.
10:45 Eckhardt's Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple.
12:00 noon—CBS, "The Voice of St. Louis."
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "Street Singer."
12:45 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, "Builders of America."
1:30 CBS, Community Center Recital.
6:00 Organ and soloist.
6:15 News; time; baseball.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 CBS, William Hall; trio; band.
9:00 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Gem Highlights: Denny orchestra; celebrity program.
10:30 CBS, Ziegfeld Radio Show.
11:00 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WEEI

12:30 p. m.—NBC, Reception to Amelia Earhart Putnam.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, Official reception to Amelia Earhart Putnam, by Advertising Federation of America.

WBZ

12:00 Noon—"The Monitor Views the News."

WAAB

12:00 Noon—CBS, Official greeting to Amelia Earhart Putnam, from New York City Hall.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Same as WEEI.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati, Fred Hoey reporting.

SUGAR BEETS AGAIN GROWN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OXNARD, Calif.—Sugar beets—neglected by farmers during years when specialty crops claimed high prices—are again entering fields here, according to surveys completed by the Chamber of Commerce at Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura, have increased their acreage of this crop to 32,785 acres.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

WOMEN to sell AVOID-A-RUN, guaranteed to protect hose or lingerie; liberal commission. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

COURIER DRIVER

DE LUXE CAR with chauffeur, free at Cherbourg July 27; go anywhere; good terms. O'BRIEN, 30, rue Cambronne, Paris. Invalides 03-11.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1800 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

REAL ESTATE

Los Angeles—Chicago Exchanges
IVANHOE REALTY CO. OL 1613
3627 Hyperion Avenue, Los Angeles, California

ROOMS TO LET

IN NEW YORK CITY—Furnished rooms; convenient location; single $4-$5-$6; double rooms $7-$8 weekly. Georgian Court, 316 West 94th Street.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ESTABLISH your own "direct-to-wearer" hosiery business; no investment or experience needed; you collect own commissions; we deliver. CARLENE, 334 S. Market, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ADAPTABLE young woman of refinement desires position as secretary or companion; experienced driver; free to travel; references as to character, personality and ability furnished. Write G 105, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.

STAMPS FOR SALE

DISARMAMENT, League, Int. Labour Bureau; Juventute, called the children's stamps; Air Mails, etc., of Switzerland and Lichtenstein stamps. Lists free. J. R. FLOGERZI, 65 Marktgasse, Berne, Switzerland.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BEVERLY HILLS—1 or more months, my artistic 5-room, 2-story cool home; near all cars, Olympic events, beaches; $95 month. 8924 Clifton Way. CR. 8084. OX. 5793.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apartments—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars, just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

WEARING APPAREL

FOR THE BABY
An exclusive line of exquisite Dresses, Rompers, Sweaters, etc., sizes up to three years. Prices $1.50 and up. Money refunded if merchandise unsatisfactory, if returned in good condition.
THE HOUSE OF PRISCILLA
MEDFORD, MASS.

Debt Plans Link Europe and America

(Continued from Page 1)

ton of its responsibility once this conference has fulfilled its duty.

The Italian Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, today congratulated Mr. MacDonald on the conference's progress, and this is another sign of European entente.

Rôle of United States In Lausanne Program Emphasized by French

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 18—The agreement reached at Lausanne to suspend payment of inter-European debts and reparations during the conference is welcomed in France as sustaining its thesis that a final and definite solution of the reparations problem is dependent on the decision of the United States regarding cancellation of war debts.

All comments on the declaration single out for particular emphasis the formula that any final arrangement must be sought on a universal basis. This is generally interpreted here to mean that after proceeding to restore some degree at least of economic order in its own household the European nations hope to be able to present a united front to America later on.

It is generally agreed that this suspension of payments sounds the knell of the Young plan. It is not by any means admitted, however, that total cancellation of all reparations and debts would be advisable, even presupposing a favorable attitude from America. In this respect all save two extremes of French opinion praise M. Edouard Herriot's statement that any adjustment of reparations must take into account the comparative position in which such adjustment would leave the various countries.

In short France is remarkably united in feeling that this suspension of payments should lead to very radical adjustments in reparations but not cancellation. For the rest it sees in this first act of the Lausanne meeting an indication that the gathering is to transform itself immediately into a conference for European economic reconstruction which later will attack the world's economic difficulties with the aid of the United States.

House Backs Proposal For World Conference On Economic Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 18—A resolution indorsing the proposed international conference to discuss the world economic situation received the approval of the House yesterday by a vote of 235 to 24.

The measure, introduced by Representative Andrew L. Somers (D.) of New York, will be called to the attention of President Hoover. It reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States does hereby approve and encourage the efforts which have been made to hold an international economic conference, to be participated in by as many countries as may be willing to send representatives for the purpose of considering methods for the improvement of general economic and monetary conditions."

Great Britain invited the United States to attend the conference for discussion of the economic and financial difficulties "that are responsible for and which may prolong the world crisis" according to the report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The Somers resolution merely indorsed the stand taken by the President and the Department of State in favoring the international meeting.

A division vote on the resolution was challenged by Representative Louis T. McFadden (R.) of Pennsylvania, but a roll call confirmed its passage.

Representative J. Charles Linthicum (D.) of Maryland, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, told the House that the world is looking to the United States for guidance and leadership and that the nations must get together for united action.

Monetary, exchange and credit conditions are dominant factors in the situation and are reflected in commodity prices.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

JONATHAN BURR CLOCK, dated 1830; case and works excellent condition; also other clocks. CRANDALL, 283 Fellsway East, Malden, Mass. Phone Malden 3605-R.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, Marlboro St.—Large sunny 2-room apartment, 4 doors from Public Garden. Comm. 1819 or Milton 4716 after June 15.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 83 Garden Place—To sublet, July-August, 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette. Main 4-3770.

NEW YORK CITY, 161 E. 51st—Attractively furnished floor of remodeled house, overlooking garden; cool, centrally located; Steinway grand; reasonable. Phone Wickersham 2-8562. LEE.

NEW YORK CITY, 105 W. 55th St.—For 3 months, 4 rooms bath, 3 exposures, linen supplied, elevator. Seen by appointment. Tel. Circle 7-4646. MRS. FERGUSON.

N. Y. C.—Four-room apartment for summer, large rooms, 2 baths, 3 exposures, river view; maid if desired. Phone Wickersham 2-3682. RANDOLPH, 3 Beekman Place.

NEW YORK CITY, 14 West 68th St. (Apt. 3-C)—Cool 4-room apartment for summer months; near Christian Science church.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, 26 Dalton St.—Six outside rooms, heated, 2nd floor, $80. Apply JANITOR or Tel. Belmont 1639-W.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. (Custer Arms, 871 Palmer Ave.)—Overlooking parkway, 4-5-6 rooms, 3 baths, dining alcoves, fireplaces, cedar closets, restaurant; on premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 3623 Clarendon Rd.—Five sunny rooms, sun porch, modern 2-family, Booth shower, garage; reasonable. Defender 3-5730.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y. (CROSSWAY APARTMENTS, 1502 Mott Ave.)—Ocean view, near beaches, stores, schools and station; 35 minutes from Manhattan; 5-story building, 5 elevators, fireplaces, electric refrigeration; 4, 5 and 6-room apartments; rentals as low as $70 per month. JOS. D. MORRIS CO., 2109 Mott Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 7-6464.

FLUSHING APARTMENTS
YORKSHIRE GARDENS
4,230 KISSENA BOULEVARD
SPECIAL BETWEEN-SEASON PRICES
3, 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms.
Exceptional room arrangements; 17 minutes to Pennsylvania Station, 4 minutes to railway or subway stations; electric refrigeration; lodge service. Reliance Property Management, Inc., on premises, or Tel. FLushing 9-6781. Long Island, N. Y.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Attractive apartments of 1-2 rooms, bath, open fireplace; all improvements; entrance on private court; rental $40-$65. See Supt., 1 Minetta Lane, or MISS MINOR, 55 Christopher St., Chelsea 2-4579.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (Locust Arms, 59 Locust Ave.)—Elevator apartments, overlooking Long Island Sound; 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, dining alcoves, fireplaces, sun porches, roof terrace; refrigeration included in rentals. Call or telephone New Rochelle 2280, or Scarsdale 472.

N. Y. C., Grand Ave., 2497, near 190th St.—3-room apartment, modern improvements; reasonable rent. Inquire OWNER, Apartment 5B.

APARTMENTS TO LET

The
Hotel Gralyn
20 CHARLESGATE WEST
One block from Kenmore Square
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Beautifully located in Boston's most exclusive location.
Extremely moderate rates.
Single and Double Rooms.
Kitchen Privileges.
Large and Small Apartments.
KENmore 3000
R. K. JOHNSON, Manager

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO. 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, 134 Fenway—5-room suite, top floor, east, west and north exposures; cool in hottest weather; beautiful view; available July 1st. Tel. Commonwealth 8465.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 1358, Comm. 9725.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 2 rooms $40 to $50; references 464 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON, MASS., 39 Hemenway Street, S. 36. Tel. 5054 Comm. Sublet for summer, 1-room apartment; concession; available now.

CAMBRIDGE MASS.—Unusual 2-room apartment with fireplace and free electric refrigeration in restricted building; charming residential section near Harvard College; unfurnished or furnished until Sept. 1st at considerably reduced rental. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON, 1359 Beacon St., Brookline. Regent 3181.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—5 rooms, sun parlor, electric range, oil burner, very modern, 2-family; 1 block from Rapid Transit, Ashmont; $70. Tel. Talbot 1850.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Sublet furnished 3 rooms, modern, large, light, airy; solarium, dinette; convenient all transportation; reasonable. Or. 5-5615.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents reasonable.
Apply on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

SIX ROOMS, all modern improvements, large pantry, good closet room, screened piazza; must be seen to be appreciated; near church. Tel. Melrose 2475-W, or apply 824 Main Street, Melrose, Mass.

WESTERLEIGH, Staten Island, N. Y.—Attractive 5-room apartment, sleeping porch, garden, Electrolux; couple preferred; 45 minutes from Wall St.; furnished $75, unfurnished $55. H. H. GRANGER. Pt. Richmond 7-4978-W.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS. — Attractive apartment; best location; easily heated; near yacht club, station, bathing beach. Tel. OWNER, Ocean 1126-W.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; trips arranged. J. A. JOHNSON, 130 University Rd., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 5663.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN taken in loving home, permanent or for summer; girls 5-10, boys 6-13. MRS. SEE, P. O. Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WELL-ORGANIZED, modern plant can take over manufacture of practical, simple article of merit (no metal); may finance meritorious proposition; state full details first letter. Box WO, 145 4th Ave., New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAPE COD—MODERN BUNGALOW TO RENT
Five rooms with bath, completely furnished; running water, electric lights, large screened porch; short distance to beach.
Available for August, adults preferred, or will sell after July.
Can be seen Saturday or Sunday, bungalow marked "PINE HAVEN" on West St., Dennisport, Mass.

MAINE COAST—Modern 8-room cottage, bath; fine location; reasonable; August, September. Box 94, Winthrop, Maine.

NICELY furnished cottage, by week, month or season; on lake shore; reasonable rates. Write FRED E. BARNES, Crescent Lake, via Unity, N. H.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE—Five furnished cottages; season $300-$400; 1 to 3 minutes to ocean. Address GRAHAM VILLA, 14 Highland Avenue.

TO LET for season, desirable cottage, Wells Beach, Maine 7 furnished rooms, ocean front, electricity, bath, hot water, sun room, screened porches; superior neighborhood. Inquire A. L. WALLACE, Nashua, N. H.

TO RENT for season, cottage on waterfront at Moody Beach in Wells, Maine—Bathroom, gas stove, fireplace and piano. For particulars write N. J. PRESCOTT, Sanford, Maine. Telephone 134-R.

TWO Cape Cod cottages for rent, half price, at Dennis Beach. R. H. HEFLER, Dennis, Mass.

WOLFEBORO, N. H., on shore Lake Winnepesaukee—8 rooms, furnished, clean, all improvements, very comfortable, pine grove, sandy beach, garage, $200 a month; also camp of 3 rooms, wood, ice and rowboat included, $25 a week. Write E. E. HEINLEIN, Wolfeboro, N. H., L. F. D.

30 MILES from Boston, on beautiful Lake Mirimichi; pleasant 5-room cottage for discriminating people, furnished. Write W. H. JACKSON, Wrentham, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPEND your vacation or week-end in Maine; ideal spot on shore of lake; cool, attractive, comfortable rooms; home-cooked food; bathing, boating, fishing. THE MAPLEWOOD, Route 102, South China, Maine.

DRESSMAKING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dressmaking and alterations on Ready-Made Dresses. HENRIETTA GAHN, 421 9th St. South 8-7306.

DRESSMAKING—Gowns, alterations, and family sewing; Paris and New York models copied if desired; reasonable prices. MRS. MAHER, 14 Clearway St., Suite 5, Boston. Ken. 4819.

DRESSMAKING AND ALTERATIONS—Care taken of those hard to fit. MRS. WILLIAMS, 215 W. 106th St. Ring Kelly's bell.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 605 Lexington Ave. (52nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-6242. N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

KNABE Upright Piano for immediate disposal; excellent tone; no reasonable offer refused. Telephone Aspinwall 8906 (Boston) for appointment.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOARD, room, laundry offered in exchange for companionship to man needing partial care. Box 10, 1001 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED house in Waban, Mass., 10 miles to Boston; stately old home with modern comforts, oil burning furnace, Frigidaire; central; house has fireplaces, billiard room, grand piano and everything to please a home lover; large yard with century elms. Write B-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or phone Hubbard 4616.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.
EXPERT movers of household furniture, office equipment and safes; special rates on beach loads, large or small; estimates without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston, Mass. Tel. CAP. 5686.

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MOTOR TRANSPORT
Loads or part loads to or from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Florida, Maine, and points en route. Padded, insured vans. LIB. 3707. Metropolitan Thea. Bldg., Boston.
Estimates without obligation.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr.; 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907. Uni. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.
MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance.
"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Practitioner's office, mornings, evenings, or part time; very reasonable. Tel. Chickering 4-7229.

PAYING GUESTS

CEDAR NOOK COTTAGE, Crow Point, Hingham, 15 miles from Boston, Nantasket Shore Road—Accommodations for 8 paying guests at reasonable rates; beautiful scenery, bathing. Phone Hingham 1307-W.

HARVARD, MASS.—Should like to offer room and board to one or two people in my home; reasonable rates. LEMANNA FARM. Tel. 184.

PAYING GUESTS for delightful home in White Mountains; excellent food, every comfort; reasonable rates. MISS M. F. ADAMS, Franconia, N. H. Telephone MISS SWASEY, Kenmore 7089 (Boston).

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 6651—7277

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Written examinations for candidates for the Master's Degree in Education in The Graduate School of The Teachers College of the city of Boston and for Substitute Teachers of the city of Boston will be held on Friday, June 24, at The Teachers College, Boston, at 9 o'clock A. M. Oral examinations for foreign language candidates in both groups will be held on Thursday, June 23, at the same place at 9 o'clock A. M. Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

A COUNTRY PLACE
BEAUTIFUL English cottage set in 9 acres of virgin pines with frontage on lake; lawns, garden, tennis court, 2-car garage; 10 rooms, 3 baths, tiled shower, very large living room, fireplaces, screened piazza, vapor with oil burner; can be purchased under $10,000, for immediate sale; well financed. F. WESTON SNOW, Bryantville, Mass. Tel. 15.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., residential lot 19, Block 172, East Lake, near Division Ave. and 85th St.; look it over and make offer. R. ALSTON JONES, 615 W. P. Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

EIGHT MILES FROM BOSTON
Situated on a very high and desirable site, 20-room house with 6 baths, oil heat, completely furnished; almost 2 acres of land, fruit trees, grapes, tennis court; view of Boston harbor and surrounding towns; ideal for paying guests; will sacrifice for quick sale. L. HAMM, 140 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM
40 miles northwest of Boston; 50 acres, house, 4 open fireplaces, 3 baths, 6 master chambers, 3 servant rooms, town water, all modern improvements; barn, box stalls, cow shed, henhouses, 1700 apple trees, farmer's cottage and barn, flower garden, beautiful shade trees; an ideal summer home. Address P. O. Box 3862, Boston.

RESORTS

THE RED STONE
Sea Girt Avenue, Beach 13th Street
Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y.
Ocean front; always cool; all modern conveniences; *First-Class Cuisine. Moderate Rates.*

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, MASS., 329 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive rooms, excellent table, low rates; convenient location; permanent and transient guests.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., overlooking Harvard College—Comfortable room, meals if desired. Porter 1380. Box D-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Elderly or business lady, room and board, lower front room. 118 Keehl St. Tel. Glenwood 295-J.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

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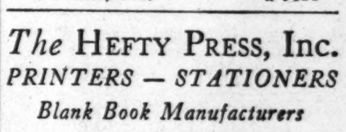
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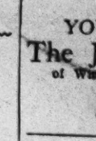
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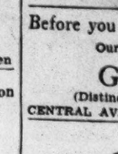
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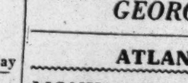
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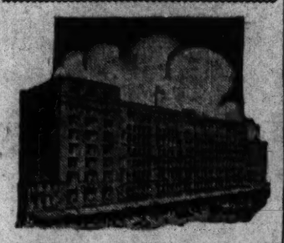
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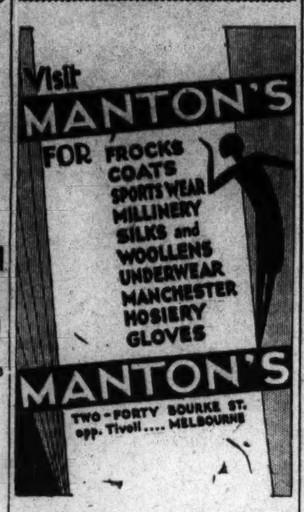
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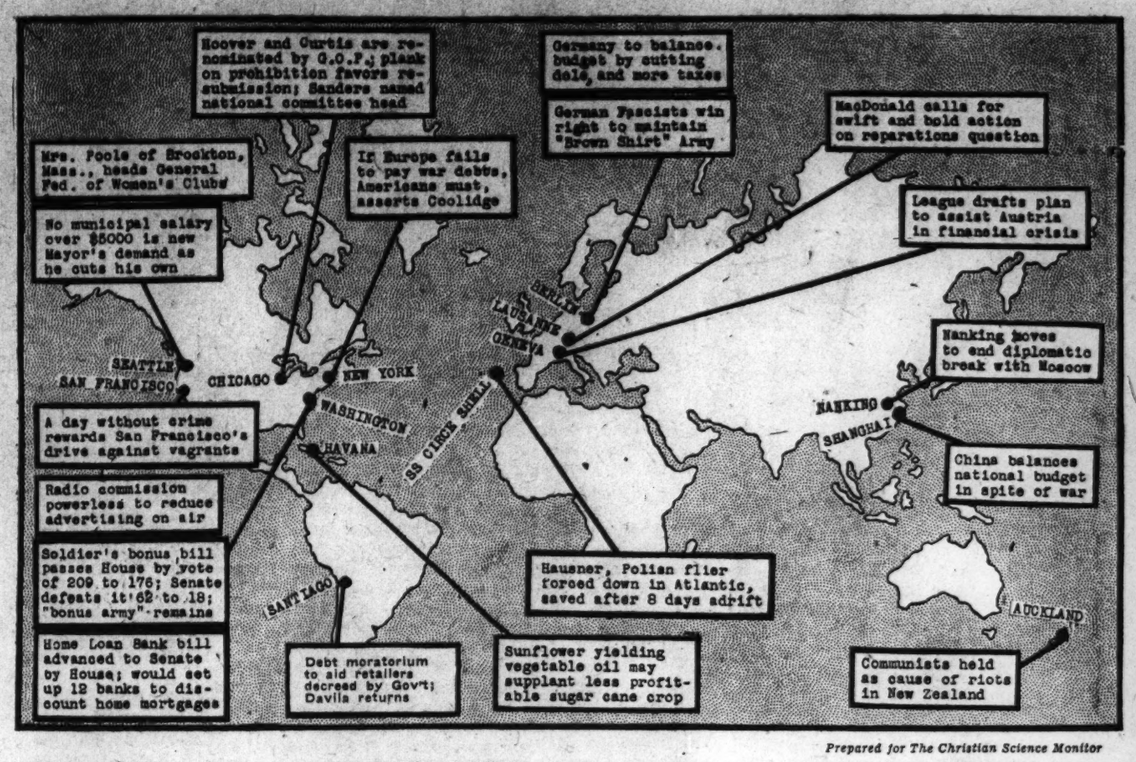
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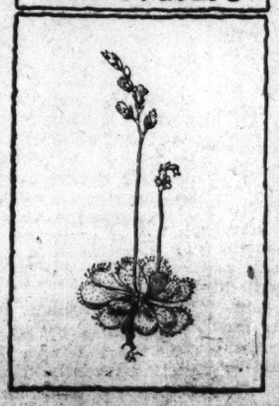
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature



Sundew

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DR. E. of Washington, Iowa, sends in a whorl of the leaves of this plant, asking what it is and whether or not it is rare.

In Iowa the sundew is a rare plant. In England and on the Continent of Europe it is common, while in America the range extends from Alaska and Labrador to Oregon, the Great Lakes region, and Pennsylvania, occasionally in the mountains to Alabama and California. These are small plants; often hardly an inch and a half or two inches across, growing in peat bogs and moist sandy ground. The flowers are white (rarely with a pink tinge) and open only in the sunshine. The leaves are in a tuft at the base. They are clothed with numerous reddish hairs which are rather swollen at the end and very sticky from a viscid fluid given out through glands.

Many kinds of insects are attraced by the sweet odor of this fluid which glistens in the sun like dewdrops, giving the plant its common name. As the insect lights on the leaf it is caught and held by the sticky mass and the hairs and leaf edges bend over to keep it in the fluid until digested. This is one of the three insectivorous plants in America, the others being the pitcher plant and the Venus fly trap, the latter having a tropical and subtropical range.

In almost every case one finds the soil where these plants grow marshy and waterlogged, noticeably wanting in nitrogen compounds. The insect-devouring leaves are the means by which the plant is supplied with the nitrogen it needs, since the roots which generally take it from the soil are powerless for that purpose.

Miss C. G. G., 12 years old, of New Dorp, N. Y., writes to say she can't find the names of two plants she found recently, in her wild flower book. She incloses them for identification and asks that their names be printed.

They are Oakesia or Wild Oats and Canada Mayflower or False Lily of the Valley. All Nature readers will probably find them both in any near-by woods throughout the whole of eastern North America. The former has an angular stem and nonsessile leaves with a single yellow flower hanging like a bell from the drooping head. The Canada Mayflower grows in colonies, thousands of them sometimes carpeting large areas of woodlands especially near pine. The two or three leaves are bright and glossy green with the creamy colored flowers borne in a cluster.

Mrs. S. F. W. of Cicero, Ill., read the recent article on Horned Toads, which appeared in this column, never dreaming she would ever need the information given on how to take care of them: "I have just received one, however," she writes, "and would like to know what to feed him and whether or not he eats throughout the winter months."

Insects form their chief food, green flies, ants, caterpillars (those without hair) meal worms, etc. They require lots of warmth and sunshine to bask in and plenty of good dry sand. In their natural habitat the nights are cold and water is obtained in the form of dew. Keep it in a warm sunny place throughout the day and at night leave it where it can get the dew which is absorbed through the skin. In winter it had better go South again, or be kept cozy, for it must have both the warmth and dew. Horned Toads eat just as much in winter as in summer.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

AS LIFE is made up, for the most part, not of great occasions, but of small everyday moments, it is the giving to these moments their greatest amount of peace, pleasantness and sincerity that contributes most to the sum of human good.—LEIGH HUNT.

In Lighter Vein

Just Like Him

They were on a farmhouse holiday, and after the first night Smith was a bit out of sorts.

"I've had practically no sleep," he complained to his wife. "Those beastly roosters have been crowing out there in the barn since dawn!"

"Well, darling," murmured his wife, sweetly, "once when you got up early, you crowed about it for at least a week."—*Prairie Farmer.*

How to Tell

Anxious Mother—"How do you know Mr. Hobson is in love with you? Has he told you so?"

Pretty Daughter—"No-o! But you should see the way he looks at me when I'm not looking at him!"—*Boston Globe.*



Farmer M'Stint (buying new hat): "Ah'll be takin' the straw one—it'll be a moothful for the coo when Ah'm done with it!"

Bulletin, Sydney

The Main Issue

Uncle Remus was asked if he thought Solomon had shown wisdom in having 700 wives.

"Well," he replied, "Ah wouldn't 'spute dat; but he sho didn't have to call fo' an' delivah hisself all de washin' dat bunch o' wimmen could take in."

Proof!

The Girl: "So you've seen daddy, darling? Did he behave like a lamb?"

Suitor (grimly): "Absolutely! Every time I spoke he said 'Bah!'"—*Humorist.*

Habit

Flat Dweller (showing friend window-sill garden)—"You see, we were always used to a lawn at home, so we've put half our window-box down to grass."—*Passing Show.*

Worth Knowing

ISOLATING THE SMELL!



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Are you sure that's a real rubber bathing cap? It doesn't smell like one!"

One of the large companies in Akron has announced the discovery of a process which entirely eliminates the odor of rubber from products intended for personal use. This is looked upon as an outstanding research achievement.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1866 ("Reader")—When numbers are encountered in formal public reading the literary style is followed, "and" being used before tens, units and fractions, just as before the last term in any other series. This date should, therefore, be read "eighteen hundred and sixty-six."

"Learned" in Isaiah 50:4 (S. R.)—Two syllables, *lur'-ned.*

Forest ("W")—Not *faw'-rest.* The *o* is short as in fodder, the phonetic approximation of the word being *fahr'-est.*

"Blessed" in Psalms 119:12 (U. N. Y.)—Two syllables, *bles'-ed.*

Another—*A-nuth'-er* (*a* as in *sofa*), *u* as in *up*, *th* voiced as in *then*, *e* as in *maker*). Not *uh-nuh'-thur.*

Midst—Don't overlook the *d.*

You-ward—Sound the second syllable as though spelled *-werd* (*e* as in *maker*). Accent the first.

Esaias—Preferably *E-za'-yas* (*e* as in *create*, first *a* as in *ace*, second as in *account*. Not *E-zi'-us.*

Moses—Remember the *z*'s. *Mo'-zez* (*o* long, *e* short).

Deliverance—*De-liv'-er-anse* (first *e* as in *create*, *i* short, second *e* as in *maker*), *a* as in *account*). Not *de-lih'-ver-unse.*

Retrospection—*Ret-ro-spek'-shun* (first *e* short as in *get*, *o* as in *obey*, second *e* also short, *u* as in *circus*; secondary stress on first syllable). Not *re-tro-spek'-shun.*

Physical—*Fiz'-ih-kal* (*i*'s short, *a* as in *account*). Avoid *fiz'-a-kul.*

Separate—As a verb this word is sounded *sep'-a-rate* (*e* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, second long as in *ace*). As an adjective or noun the pronunciation is the same with the exception that the second *a* is not so sustained—as in *mandate.* In using the word as a verb avoid *sep'-per-ate.* As a noun and adjective, *sep'-per-it* should never be heard.

Recognition—*Rek-og-nish'-un* (*e* and *i* short, *o* as in *connect*, *u* as in *circus*; secondary stress on first syllable. Not *rek-a-nish'-un.*

New—Bring out the long *u* sound. Not *noo.*

Buoyant—Sounded preferably as though it had no *u*, *boy'-ant.*

Narrating—Accent the second syllable, *na-rate'-ing* (first *a* as in *nat*, not as in *care*, second as in *ace*, *i* short).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

There are 20,300,000 wired homes in the United States, and of these 12,000,000 have no toasters or washing machines, 14,000,000 have no electric percolators, 17,000,000 have no electric refrigerators and 19,000,000 have no electric ranges?

No propaganda or advertising is permitted from British, German or Austrian radio stations?

Sweden has an omnibus with a capacity of 71 passengers?

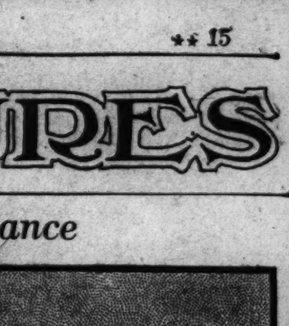
It's 900 miles from New York to Chicago by rail?

Brevities

Baltimore Evening Sun: The Attorney-General of Illinois has ruled that even if a fellow owns an automobile, he still is entitled to aid as a pauper. Our own personal ruling would strike out the "even if" and substitute "because."

Boston Herald: We wonder whether those reservation Indians who adopted a cognomen under the title "Chief Long Talker" didn't get that "r" by mistake for a "g"!

Boston Globe: A lot of amateur gardeners believe that the author of Jack and the Beanstalk writes the seed catalogues.



A Treat for Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IN A number of Chicago schools children who are well provided for have been bringing sandwiches for the lunches of their less fortunate companions. In this way pupils who might otherwise go hungry have their needs supplied during the noon hour.

One little girl who had been sharing in this opportunity for giving, decided she would like to add a touch of variety to her friends' daily repast. She was to have an anniversary party and celebration among her own circle of friends. But instead of providing for her own pleasure, she asked her mother to bake the traditional party cake and give it to the needy children.

The mother responded by baking two huge chocolate fudge cakes which were that day delivered to a neighborhood settlement house. There a number of children and mothers had the feast of their lives. And one little girl was much happier because her party had been one of giving instead of receiving.

What They Say

Wasteful Expenditure

"We spend £10,000,000 a year on education and £600,000,000 on drink and gambling. Wasteful expenditure in this (England) and other countries is one of the causes of our troubles today."—*The Rt. Rev. John Kempthorne,* Bishop of Lichfield, Eng.

The Ford View

"Our hope for agriculture is to make it the partner of industry. Agriculture needs a wider and steadier market; industrial workers need more and steadier jobs."—*Henry Ford.*

Human Relations

"Would that we had been as successful in solving the problems of human relations as we have been in adapting the metallic riches of the world to human use!"—*Prof. C. H. Desch,* University of Sheffield, Eng.

For Protection

"When competition become intense, then business runs to the Government."—*Merle Thorpe.*

Missing Letters Puzzle

When she had finished washing the flowers, Mary put the ____ on the ____. They looked shiny and ____less in the sunlight. Then, ____ping her work, she put on her hat and coat and went to the ____office to mail a letter.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The same four letters, arranged in five different ways, are to be used to fill in the spaces in this puzzle. Can you guess them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Cryptogram: Puzzle

A new broom sweeps clean.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

In this cryptogram the preceding letter in the alphabet has been substituted. That is A for B, B for C, and so on, and Z for A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Off With Ennui

The world is so full of a number of things
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.

ACQUAINTANCE with history and literature may cause one to question the aptness of Stevenson's simile. Kings are not exactly proverbial for their happiness. There was the mythical Old King Cole, to be sure. But his legendary dependence on the fiddlers three has fostered a suspicion that he was merely inviting pleasure in where happiness would have been more welcome. So authentic record and rhythmic myth confirm the conviction that prince, poet and peasant have at least as good a chance as kings to be happy.

It has been well said of happiness that it is a by-product. That money cannot buy it is just as true. Those who have tasted wealth say it is not to be found in that cup. Nor does drinking the dregs of poverty assure it. On the other hand, neither fortune nor the lack of it, neither fame nor obscurity have prevented certain persons from experiencing deep and enduring happiness.

The other day a busy, cheerful man was asked, "Are you happy?" He looked surprised. "Why, yes; of course I am—now that I come to think of it," was the reply. Which, in some measure, showed also the secret of being so. Busy-ness versus boredom, cheerfulness versus craving, so goes the battle. Those who spend least time wondering whether or not they are happy are in the vanguard.

Stevenson's simile may be open to question. But the sentiment of his lines seems sound. There are so many things around us—demanding our attention, inviting our interest, challenging our ingenuity—that hankering for something more seems like hungering in a pantry, and boredom can be regarded only as mental blindness.

In working out what have become two of the most famous of all his lines, Stevenson himself offered an example of the problem many face when trying to work out happiness. Perhaps it is not generally known what a change of thought occurred between the original lines and those which came to light in "A Child's Garden of Verse." From the attitude that

> The world is so great and I am so small
> I do not like it at all, at all,

to that expressed in the couplet about kings is a far cry. So is it from all fault-finding, self-centeredness and futile yearning to the realization of happiness.

A Socialist American Republic

THE establishment of the first Socialist Republic in the Western Hemisphere has kept official Washington guessing and more than a little perturbed for the last few days.

Government officials and foreign diplomats have been watching to see how far the new socialistic Government of Chile would go in its spectacular swing toward the Left. When the leaders of the socialistic revolt succeeded in overthrowing the régime of President Montero, two weeks ago, they announced to the world sweeping changes in the social and economic organization of the southernmost nation of the New World, the third in importance in Latin America.

The return of Señor Carlos G. Dávila, former Chilean Ambassador to Washington, to leadership of the revolutionary junta, mitigates to a degree the fears which the threats of confiscation and the cries of war on foreign capital, reported from Santiago, awakened in the north.

When Señor Dávila was forced out of the junta a few days ago by Col. Marmaduke Grove because of his "too moderate" policies toward foreign interests, particularly the American-controlled Cosach nitrate combine, Washington had reason to be alarmed. United States investments in Chile, according to Commerce Department estimates, amount to more than $815,000,000. The Cosach nitrate combine alone, controlled by American capital, is worth $375,000,000. Chilean bonds floated in the United States amount to $275,000,000. Extremist leaders in Chile do not confine themselves to asking the confiscation of foreign capital. They also demand the repudiation of foreign debts.

But the counter-revolution has made it fairly clear that the men in control, while they are bent on Socialism, are determined not to go the lengths of Communism in Chile.

And yet, this is not the only danger. The real menace lies in the spread of the Chilean movement to the rest of Latin America. The situation is particularly dangerous in the nations bordering Chile, where unrest has been revived by the Chilean events, and in the Central American states, where Red propaganda has been active lately against the large holdings of United States and British capital. It was not long ago that a communistic revolt was energetically put down by the Martinez Government of El Salvador.

There is little the United States can do beyond "watchful waiting." The Monroe Doctrine, particularly as now interpreted, gives Washington no authority to intervene. Great Britain has sent a warship to Chilean waters, presumably to protect British subjects and their property, but merely by its presence, not by any attack. Indeed, attacks, naval or verbal, will hardly cure this trouble. Protests and persuasion, firm but friendly, are likely to give the best protection.

Such treatment is more likely to find response in Chile, which is itself essentially conservative, but also extremely proud. While extremely annoyed with certain attitudes and actions of foreigners, many Chileans recognize that injury to foreign properties and enterprises must be in some senses at least an injury to Chile. Foreigners will do well to look to this enlightened self-interest and to the Chilean people's own sense of right for protection.

"Tax Buying"

MANY lazy dollars have begun to work as a result of the newly enacted federal taxes, particularly the excise and miscellaneous levies which will become effective on June 21. Retailers recognized quickly the opportunity to use the taxes as a temporary selling factor. In some instances they are advertising that Mr. Average Consumer should "buy now and avoid the taxes."

Tax dodging in its more flagrant forms is not the practice of the good citizen. Is this avoidance "dodging"? Looking at the economics of taxation, we find that the Government must have a certain amount of money for the year. Normal business for the twelve months is estimated and then taxes are applied which will give the needed money on that amount of business. But if the business due next month is transacted this month, the anticipated taxes—whether or not they have been technically "dodged"—are lost to the Government.

There is no Aladdin's lamp the Treasury can rub to bring them back. They may have to be paid later in the form of higher taxes. But they may not. Statistics are lacking on the extent of increased sales. The taxes thus avoided may have been only sufficient to make a gentle jingle in the national treasure chest. If they amount to enough to cause a serious revenue problem, the buying they represent may be large enough to give business more than a temporary fillip, increasing returns from the income tax.

The amount has been sufficient, certainly, to illustrate anew the effect of a definite stoppage of the downward trend in prices. Mr. Average Consumer knows that most of the new taxes will be passed on to him, even though they be collected from the manufacturer or importer. Before the levies were voted by Congress, there was always the prospect that articles not immediately needed could be bought for less within a few days or weeks. Hence a policy of hand-to-mouth buying accentuated the business recession. With the taxes definitely ahead, the buyer saw that, allowing for a further decline, he would have to wait rather long before making a saving on what could be purchased before June 21.

"Tax buying" gives an idea of the public's probable reaction when it becomes apparent that the bottom of the economic cycle has been reached. For nearly three years the trend has been such as to make Mr. Average Consumer delay. The hurried purchases in advance of prospective taxes reveal that he still possesses many idle dollars. He will put them to work as soon as he becomes convinced that he cannot expect to buy for less.

Slums: A Machine-Age Anomaly

OF THE three basic necessities of mankind—food, clothing and shelter—the United States appears to have mastered the production problems presented by the first and second. It is in the provision of shelter that it has demonstrated inadequacy.

In evidence of this it suffices simply to cite the immense slums of practically all large—and most lesser—cities. An outstanding symbol of profound economic maladjustment, these slums have persisted and grown in defiance of the progress of a technological system whose foremost product has been material advance.

American slums, according to a recent report of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, are the most expensive form of housing known. The community pays for them in taxes for utilities, for police and fire protection, in fire insurance, in depreciation of adjoining property, in social work. However great the cost of wiping out slums, asserts the report, it is not so great as the cost of maintaining them. And in their elimination and the substitution of suitable homes for wage earners lies a potential market compared to which that for low-priced automobiles is insignificant.

It is interesting to observe that in building construction alone among America's major industries the system of mass production has received only limited application. Individual houses are still made to order, much as is a tailor-made suit. Construction engineers, however, foresee in the near future the mass production of homes at low prices, when prospective purchasers will make selections from catalogues, achieving individuality for their homes through added features of their own contriving.

Some look askance at this prospect as æsthetically undesirable. Of far greater importance, however, is the fact that mass production of buildings holds a promise of extirpation of slums, of creation of wealth and values, and of the raising of living standards for enormous segments of the population. The task of substituting adequate housing for our slums offers a tremendous opportunity to private enterprise. And if private business does not undertake that task, the state, local or national can hardly avoid it.

Abuses of Publicity

FOR several weeks Great Britain has been subjected to a sample of what America calls "yellow journalism." The British press has been giving much space and prominence to a case being tried before an ecclesiastical court. The defendant, a clergyman, rector of a small country church, was accused under the Clergy Discipline Act of immoral conduct. And day after day newspapers "poured out into the public mind," as the Archbishop of Canterbury said, "a string of sordid and unsavory details."

The Archbishop added that he was conferring with leading lawyers as to whether it was possible to introduce legislation by which such an abuse of publicity might be restrained without hindering the course of justice. He recognized there was a long and fixed tradition that trials should be held in public, and that publicity was often in the interests of justice and sometimes a deterrent to crime and wrongdoing. In the last resort public opinion is the best guarantee that justice shall be fairly dealt out to all.

So much must be granted. On the other hand, we have daily before our eyes, in the United States more than in England, the spectacle of a popular press providing full accounts of unpleasant cases which are published with no other object but to satisfy morbid appetites. Public attention again and again is concentrated on matter which deserves no attention. It is diverted from matters which do deserve attention. The weaker and more susceptible mentalities suffer damage by repeated contact with what is worthless or harmful. By the mere process of setting out at length reports of sordid cases, the press sometimes provides a definitely decivilizing influence.

Is there no way out of this apparent dilemma? That it is possible to impose some restraints is obvious, for restraints have been imposed. In Britain it has been made illegal to report the details of proceedings in divorce cases, or to publish any indecent matter in other judicial proceedings—though it has not been found easy to decide just where the line should be drawn. It is also possible that the newspapers shall agree voluntarily to impose restraints upon themselves, as some did, although in a most inadequate degree, in the Lindbergh kidnaping.

And yet there is a large section of the press in both England and America which would willingly agree to exclude unsavory reports if their rivals would do likewise. This was proved in Great Britain when the Newspaper Proprietors' Association—a body on which all the great London trusts are represented—raised no objection to the measure which banned reports of divorce court proceedings. There is good reason why it ought to welcome an extension of the ban to other unpleasant cases of a similar nature. But no legislation can possibly deal with every conceivably offensive case. And perhaps it is better so. In the last resort it is always the public itself which must decide. The press as a whole cannot be completely purified until the public wills it. And that is where each section of the newspaper world has its own peculiar opportunity and obligation—that of encouraging its own public to make its ideals prevail. Here, example is better than precept.

Endowments for Politicians

BOTH wisdom and warning marked an address by Dr. William N. Parkinson at the Villanova College commencement exercises recently. Urging public careers upon college graduates, he said:

> If you and others like you are not willing to enter public service, then we are beaten at the start. If we continue to put third-rate men in public office and then criticise them for dishonesty and ignorance, then democracy is doomed to failure.

The statement assumes an added and piquant aptness coming, as it did, when delegations of thousands of politicians were converging upon Chicago for the Republican and Democratic conventions.

What, for instance, is the attitude of the non-political citizen toward the professional politician? Confidence or cynicism? What is the attitude of the professional politician toward the citizen? To further his interest or secure his vote? These are not idle questions. On their correct answer democracy, soon or late, may have to stand or fall.

The biggest business of any country is not the steel industry, nor does it emanate from its Hollywoods. It is the common weal of the nation. Platitudinous? Yes, but how often lost sight of? And because politics really spells administration of the public weal, it demands the best thought a country produces. Does it get it?

Dr. Parkinson evidently feels that the way to hoist politics out of the welter of incompetence in which it is so often mired is to make it, so to speak, one of the liberal professions. Unfortunately, there are very practical difficulties in the way of the young man who would devote himself to the profession of politics.

More than a few young men with ideals and intellectual equipment have left the college campus with the intention of entering the political arena, only to find that, to obtain the most minor office, the expenditure of considerable money was imperative.

All of which prompts the question: Why not have endowments for politicians? There are endowments for students of music, of painting, of literature. Such support might well be extended to the young student of politics desirous of devoting himself to it as a definite career.

America is less fortunate than Britain in these matters. There, for centuries, men have been trained from early boyhood for the career of statesmanship. It is said of the younger Pitt that, when a small boy, he was required, on returning from the family pew on Sunday, to repeat the sermon, as far as possible, to the household in order to attain proficiency in public speaking. Failing that happy combination of leisure and wealth which gave England its Chathams and Gladstones, a system of endowment might go far in the United States toward replacing the third-rate men, to whom Dr. Parkinson refers, with men who shall enter public service to give and not to get.

Editorial Notes

A writer in Colliers says ten books on a shelf may be arranged in 3,628,000 different ways, but many a librarian, faced with the task of putting such books to rights several times a day, will be inclined to think the number has been underestimated.

While his ability to save 12,000 one-cent pieces proves that a 15-year-old Minnesota farm lad is penny-wise, his action in taking the eighty-five-pound accumulation to a bank for deposit indicates that he is far from being pound-foolish.

Figures issued by the London Board of Trade reveal to the statistically inclined that 4,212,000 umbrellas were made in England last year. More interesting, perhaps, would be the total number of those borrowed and—returned.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE President of the French Republic is chosen by the members of the Chamber and the Senate, united in a National Assembly at Versailles. This is an important point to remember. In countries where the President is chosen by plebiscite, the chances of a politician who, by ability, by circumstances, or by self-advertisement, has become a popular figure, are much greater than that of a politician who has simply performed his duties efficiently, but obscurely. It is necessary to decide, in the making of a constitution, which sort of man is to be preferred. Germany has a President who is popularly elected. France has a President who is, so to speak, elected by his peers. The American method may be regarded as a compromise, since it brings into play both party machinery and popular preferences.

It is not by accident that France places at its head men who are comparatively unknown to the public. To understand the French mentality, it is necessary to know just why the French Presidents are, as a rule, men of distinction, who are highly respected, but who have never identified themselves with party movements, who have never sought the limelight, and who have never personally led any great cause.

The French are curiously contradictory. It is said of them that they are unstable, and are ready to fly from one extreme to the other. The frequent changes of régime during the nineteenth century seem to bear out this judgment. Yet it is a superficial judgment. Fundamentally, there is nothing the French desire more than stability. They are aware of the dangers of violent popular reactions, and they calmly and consciously do their best to prevent the logical results of popular passion.

They have suffered from the tendency of the masses to make heroes. The first Napoleon, with his remarkable knowledge of how to appeal to the people, built up his power chiefly on the plebiscite. At the opportune moment there was a plebiscite on whether he should be made Life Consul, and 3,500,000 voted for him and only 1600 against. It was by another plebiscite that he became Emperor. His nephew, continuing the tradition, and on the strength of his name, became President of the Second Republic by a popular vote. Four years later, Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte founded the Second Empire on a plebiscite.

The men who framed the Constitution of the Third Republic knew from experience the perils of a popular vote which might place in the hands of one man the supreme power. They were careful to exclude the possibility of an ambitious man's rising to a position of dictatorship by a personal appeal. They saw that the bulk of the public is liable to be impressed by a strong personality. They saw that such a personality may not be, from the national viewpoint, desirable.

This is not an indictment of democracy. On the contrary, true democracy calls for a frequent consultation of the people, and at the same time for correctives of the momentary impulses of the people. Rambaud, an excellent French historian, deals with the plebiscitary system of the two Napoleons which enabled them to say (as Louis XIV had said, "L'Etat, c'est Moi"), "Le Peuple, c'est Moi." "The plebiscite," he writes, "cannot be the free and sincere expression of the national sentiment. It is the Government which formulates the questions, and it can frame them in such fashion that the people must sanction not merely what they approve, but what they disapprove. . . . A government which fears discussion by free assemblies will always prefer to consult the people by plebiscite. The plebiscitary régime is totally different from the parliamentary régime, and can be safely adopted by the most absolute Government."

The French Parliament, even in moments of excitement, has become confirmed in its view that it must resist even its own inclination and the inclination of the people for the outstanding man. It is instinctively opposed to any man who, by imposing himself on the people, may brush Parliament aside. Occasionally, it is true, circumstances call for an exceptional display of authority, and Parliament must submit. But it recovers itself as quickly as possible.

It will never, if it can help it, make such a person President. Clemenceau was necessary to France in the third year of the war, and, hailed by the people as a savior, he compelled Parliament to obey his bidding. But when, after the war, Clemenceau wished to become President, Parliament took its revenge and refused him this honor. I have always found it inexplicable that the friends of Aristide Briand, with the fate of Clemenceau fresh in their memories, should have allowed him to go to certain defeat in the secret ballot for the Presidency. Briand was popular, no doubt; but that was the greatest reason against his election.

It must not, however, be supposed that the French Presidents are nonentities. They may show the finest qualities in office, as did, for example, Raymond Poincaré. But they must not be popular heroes before their election. They may become extremely popular during their occupancy of the Elysée, as did Gaston Doumergue. But their popularity must not be prior to their election. They must be tactful in the exercise of their power. If they place themselves in direct opposition to the governments, they may be obliged to resign, as were MacMahon and Millerand.

On the whole, though French Presidents have been singularly unfortunate and few have served their full time—Loubet, Fallières, Poincaré, and Doumergue are exceptions—the National Assembly has chosen precisely the right type of men—men who have been quietly efficient, not too closely identified with parties, not too authoritative in their manner, not in opposition to the successive governments and parliaments.

Paul Doumer was a most estimable President. He was a Frenchman of blameless life who had risen from poverty to high office without making enemies. He had done everything required of him with dignity. He was industrious, conscientious, of high ideals and sound practical sense. He had all the old-fashioned French virtues of thrift, modesty, devotion to duty. He was not ashamed of his origins, and success did not change him.

His successor, Albert Lebrun, is an equally typical Frenchman. His father was a farmer, and his brother still cultivates his 200 acres, himself guiding the plow. At the Lycée of Nancy he was No. 1. At the Polytechnique he was No. 1. When he left the École des Mines he was No. 1. He practiced his profession of engineer. He was elected Councilor by his little canton. He became President of the Departmental Assembly. He became Deputy. He sat in the commissions. He was made Minister of Colonies. He became War Minister. He became Blockade Minister during the war. He became Minister of the Liberated Regions. He became Senator, and as such was a rapporteur of the commissions. He became President of the Council of the Sinking Fund. He became Vice-President of the Senate. He became President of the Senate—again No. 1. And so, rank by rank, he rose, always without directing much attention to himself, but always with distinction, to the Presidency of the Republic—once more No. 1.

Those who think such an honorable, steadily ascensional career, never accompanied by popular acclaim, never self-assertive, never self-advertising, does not qualify Albert Lebrun for the supreme post, and who think the Presidency should go to some more conspicuous politician, are under a misapprehension as to French character and French customs. M. Lebrun, of humble birth, of industrious life, of proved competency, of simple tastes, never happier than in the bosom of his family, finding his chief pleasure on holiday in helping his farmer brother, and devoted to the conscientious fulfillment of his duties, is undoubtedly the typical Frenchman. What is perhaps more to the point in this connection, he is the typical French President.

Notes From Madeira

Escudo Aids Hotel Keepers

THE hotels here have had a good season. During the period when the number of visitors normally reaches its peak, two of the larger hotels were filled to capacity. One contributing factor is the fact that the Portuguese escudo has followed the British pound and that, therefore, the English enjoy full value for their money here.

Road Makers Push Ahead

Progress in road building is being evidenced, and it is now possible to go by motorcar to within a very short distance of Ribeiro Frio (Cold River). From a natural balcony on a perpendicular rock a view comprising a number of peaks, about 6000 feet in height, waterfalls, a picturesque canyon and a bit of seascape, spreads before one. Within a short time another good motor road will be completed which will connect with the Ribeiro Frio road. This will lead to San Antonio da Serra. Here, at an elevation of 3000 feet the Portuguese Government conducts an experimental agricultural station. One who has seen San Antonio da Serra when the hydrangeas which line its roads are in bloom is not likely to forget its surpassing beauty.

Color For The Tourist

The bullock sledges of a former day are still seen on "boat days." They are of wicker, having two seats facing each other, and are curtained and upholstered in gay cretonne. Painted a bright yellow they make a quaint turnout when drawn by two bullocks well fattened on sugar-cane stalks. The sledges slip over the rounded cobblestones which pave the walled lanes known as roads, on two runners kept well greased by a small attendant. There are still a few places on the island which can be reached only by bullock cart, or by hammocks slung on poles and carried by two men, or on foot. However, most of the traveled miles of hills are done in American-engine buses or taxis, or in English "baby" cars. But to permit the tourist to feel that he is enjoying local color, a "caravan" of bullock carts meets every passenger ship, offering transportation to the funicular railway or about town. When the passenger ship departs the bullock carts disappear until another lot of tourists arrives to be impressed.

Botanical Beauty

There is a strong botanical kinship between Madeira and South Africa. A wide variety of trees, plants and flowers is found here, for the climate of Funchal, the port of Madeira, favors tropical and subtropical plants, and the various degrees of height afforded by the mountains back of the town permit such trees and flowers as like a temperate zone to flourish. Funchal being the principal port of call for the mail ships plying between Southampton and Cape Town, Madeira has many points of contact with the "Cape." From the "Cape" have come numerous flowers to make still more lovely the far-famed gardens of Madeira, the flower kingdom. Lion's tails, Cape forget-me-nots and other favorites of South Africa's gardens greet one here.

Embroiderers Elated

Madeira is elated over the fact that two large tourist ships are to bring nearly 2000 passengers here from England on August 3, giving them fifteen hours on the island. This, of course, encourages the venders of local embroidery, one of the main articles of export from the island to the United States.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Poverty and Drink

A RECENT statement by Col. George Davis of the Salvation Army, Chicago, is as follows:

> Out of more than 1,000,000 cases we have dealt with in the last sixteen months, there were only seventy-five bad cases of drink, and of moderate cases, only 500. From Oct. 11, 1930, to Feb. 3, 1932, we helped 1,102,545 unemployed men. Of this number, we found 99.92 per cent drink free. . . . The number of women coming to our doors with a tale of being ruined by drink is less than 1 per cent of the entire number, whereas in former days it was a considerable proportion. In our family welfare relief work in these days we seldom find need arising from strong drink on the part of one or other of the parents, whereas in the old days it was ninety out of 100 cases. In fact, poverty from drink has almost disappeared.

If the poor are in need of social aid today, then, it is not drunkenness that is responsible for their plight. Would they be in better condition if they drank? Colonel Davis does not think so. On the contrary, they would be in worse. Money cannot be spent for meat and drink simultaneously; the same money will not buy both. When industry is ailing and unemployment rife, the dollar is hard to get. Even when it has been earned, it will purchase no more than a dollar's worth of any commodity. Used to buy liquor, it is spent for a luxury; used to buy bread, it provides a necessity.

Colonel Davis continues: "Before prohibition, the Salvation Army would gather drunks by the truckload and busload from the saloons and park benches. Today one would have to search high and low in every American city to find at one time 100 men and women of the type the Salvation Army used to gather by the thousands under the rule of John Barleycorn."—*Washington Post.*